

German Communists Condemn Nazi Conquests; In Manifesto Tell People to End War by Fighting Own Imperialists

(Special to Inter-Continent News)

STOCKHOLM, (By Mail).—The German working class condemns the Nazi conquests and invasions, declares a manifesto of the underground German Communist Party which has been circulating from hand to hand among the workers in Germany's factories and mines, and on the docks of the great German ports.

The manifesto, which is described in letters received here from German workers, asserts that the German Communist Party emphasizes the solidarity of German workers with the workers of France and other Nazi-subjugated countries.

The German working class has no interest in the conquest of the peoples of France, Belgium, and the other countries of Europe, declares the manifesto of the Communist Party.

Asserting that the workers of Germany and the workers of the rest of Europe have common interests which have no relation to the imperialist aims of conquest of the Nazi regime, the German Communists emphasize the solidarity of the German working class with the French peoples of other countries oppressed by German imperialism.

The declaration of the Communist Party of Germany, which is eagerly received by the German workers, calls upon them to make an end to the war by struggling against their own imperialists, and by writing their own peace terms; without annexations and on the basis of self-determination and the free agreement of the peoples.

The manifesto points out that the best example of peace and self-determination of peoples is shown by the Soviet Union, and the German Communists urge the German working class to emulate that example.

Jobless Should Starve, That's Nature's Method, Oracle Babson Declares

Wall Street's Prophet Calls on Willkie to Administer the 'Cure' of Starvation; Harvard Scientist Echoes His Thesis

By Ben Davis, Jr.

Roger W. Babson, the oracle of the stock exchange, has found a new field for his pearls of wisdom.

But what he has to say is as bogus as the disastrous advice which he has been giving to small investors, as no doubt these investors have learned to their sorrow.

"Solution of the unemployment problem lay with the jobless themselves," a news story reported Babson as saying yesterday, "the government was justified only in helping them temporarily, and the same was true of business companies."

Quoting Babson directly, the story continued:

"If they (the unemployed) can't climb out after being helped, they should fall—that is nature's method, or showing them they are wrong. The WPA is a hospital for inefficient people..." (Our emphasis.)

THE PRESCRIPTION

And what is the great genius' solution? Again quoting: "An operation must be performed if Willkie is elected, and I believe he will perform it. . . . The only prosperity comes through DENIAL, not by spending." (Our emphasis.) Surely, Babson doesn't want an end to spending by those people who are so unfortunate as to take his advice on the stock market. That would mean nature had showed him he was a failure.

So actually he's dishing out fascism of the purest water. To hell with the 11,000,000 unemployed—people who are jobless through no fault of their own. To hell with the able-bodied Americans, with families and children, who are tramping the streets looking for work—many of them with college degrees, and with enough good hard American sense to dwarf an intellectual pygmy like Babson.

To Babson, these people are bankrupt, just like business—probably the businesses that took Babson's counsel. These unemployed Americans are not human beings—they're merely ledgers, with debit and credit signs down their backs.

NATURE'S WAY

It's nature, Babson says, the supernatural way of telling people they are failures by starving them to death. When Mrs. Mary Nicolsa in New York recently took the lives

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Weather
Local.—Thunderstorms and somewhat cooler; moderate southwest to west winds.
Eastern New York.—Local Thunderstorms and somewhat cooler.

BOTH PARTIES HAVE FAILED PEOPLE, LEWIS TELLS U.A.W.

Delegates Cheer His Denunciation of Draft

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

(Special Correspondent to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—With cheers of approval punctuating his remarks, President John L. Lewis of the CIO lashed out at both major political parties—including the Roosevelt administration—for their failure to solve unemployment and insecurity, in a militant and

dramatic address today before the United Automobile Workers convention.

After having received perhaps the greatest and most tumultuous ovation ever staged at a labor gathering, Lewis directly called upon the auto workers to support him in his fight for the taking away of government "defense" contracts from concerns violating the National Labor Relations Act and in his battle against conscription.

This direct appeal was answered by shouts of agreement, with the exclamation "you'll have our support, John," ringing over the applause.

HAILS LABOR'S SUPPORT

As the address continued, it arose to a climactic height, as Lewis stated that "the only thing that gives strength to my arm and voice is your support. If that support is withheld," he said, "I will not trouble you with my presence."

If that support is given, he pledged, "I will plead the cause of the common people, I care not whom it offends, whether it be those in power or whether it be those statesmen who occupy positions of counsel to the government."

To his condemnation of the policies of both major political parties—including pointed criticism of the present administration—Lewis declared to the cheering delegates: "Some day the people in this country are going to lose confidence in the existing political parties to such an extent that they will form a party of their own."

'WORK TO DO—NOW'

While that may be "of the future," he went on, there is work to do now "in making America more articulate. It is necessary for more Americans to take part in governing this country." In such words, the CIO president called again for an independent political role for labor as the champion of the common people.

In the early course of his address, Lewis dramatically disclosed that Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, with the approval of President Roosevelt, had ordered Lewis to command the 1937 sit-down strikers in Flint to leave the plants.

Lewis stated that he refused the requests of the governor, the White House "and the manufacturers." "Those men (the strikers) have acted out of a sense of injustice,"

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Randall's Island Sunday: Mass Meeting at Randall's Island, Sunday Afternoon Will Voice New York's Opposition to Burke Compulsory Military Training Bill, Demand Peace For People of America.

—See Page 4 for Details.

British Claim 2 Nazi Planes Downed in Day

Germans Say Cruiser, Many Merchantmen Sunk in Channel

LONDON, July 30 (UP).—The Air Ministry said this afternoon that a German bomber had been shot down by Royal Air Force fighters off northeast Scotland. The plane was the second German plane destroyed by the British today. German raiders dropped nine high explosive bombs on two areas in southwestern England this morning, causing little damage and injuring four persons slightly.

TRAWLER CREW DROWNS
LONDON, July 30 (UP).—An Admiralty communiqué today disclosed the loss of the patrol yacht Gulzar, sunk yesterday by enemy bombers. The communiqué said there was no loss of life.

It was revealed today that 13 trawlermen died in the previously announced sinking of the trawler Staunton. The trawler hit a mine.

BERLIN CLAIMS CRUISER IS SUNK
BERLIN, July 30 (UP).—British losses suffered yesterday included a 10,000-ton cruiser and a 1,000-ton merchant ship sunk, four merchant ships totaling 32,000 tons damaged "so badly they can be considered total losses," another merchant ship severely damaged and 15 planes destroyed, today's high command communiqué claimed.

The cruiser and 1,000-ton merchantman were sunk off the English east coast, the communiqué said, and the four ships aggregating 32,000 tons were attacked in Dover harbor. The planes, the communiqué said, were shot down in a "fierce air battle" over Dover. It was admitted that three German planes were lost.

Rising Resentment Against Draft Bill Makes Congressmen Jittery

Looks for Scheme to Put Measure Over on the People

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 30.—A severe case of conscription jitters was in evidence on Capitol Hill today.

Public resentment against the Burke-Wadsworth draft bill has definitely registered, and has begun to cause serious worry to Senators and Representatives.

Thousands of letters, resolutions and telegrams pouring in Congress from all kinds of people and organizations all over the country have caused a real change in the conscription situation.

A week ago it seemed as if a powerful bi-partisan bloc backed by the President and the brass hats in the War Department could jam the bill through both Houses in the scheduled time of two weeks. Now the future of the Burke bill is no longer so certain.

This is the real significance of the decision of the Senate Military Affairs Committee today to postpone final action on the Burke bill, and give right of way to a bill incorporating the President's demand for power to mobilize the National Guard immediately. The Committee's action probably means that the conscription bill won't come up on the Senate floor for another week or two.

Sponsors of the bill have by no means abated their efforts to get conscription, and the danger that such a bill will pass remains extremely grave.

In the face of the wide-spread opposition, they have, however,

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Defense Board Blocks Huge Oil Anti-Trust Suit

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice was scheduled to file the biggest suit in its history yesterday in a Federal Court in the District of Columbia.

Slated as the defendant in this suit was the entire \$13,000,000,000 oil industry.

Some three hundred companies—including 22 giants from Standard Oil down—were to be involved in charges of monopolistic activities. But the suit wasn't filed yesterday. It wasn't filed today. And the chances are that it won't be filed for a good long time to come.

The President's National Advisory Defense Commission stepped into the picture and blocked the extensive and carefully prepared suit against the oil monopolists.

Members of the Commission informed Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold in charge of the Anti-Trust Division and Attorney General Robert Jackson that it would "interfere with National Defense" if the charges against the oil companies were pressed at the present time.

F.D.R. IS SILENT
Officials at the Department of Justice confirmed the fact that action on the oil case had been delayed. They were reluctant to go into details and would not state when they expected further action on the case.

Asked whether the "oil prosecution" should be dropped in the interests of National Defense, President Roosevelt declined to comment at his press conference and referred

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50 Believed Dead in Camden Blast

200 Injured As Fire Sweeps City—60 Homes Are Destroyed

CAMDEN, N. J., July 30 (UP).—Fire, which followed a series of explosions in a paint manufacturing plant, swept an industrial and residential section of Camden tonight as fire fighting equipment in southern New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania was summoned to battle the flames.

A state of emergency was declared in this industrial city of 120,000, and all residents were ordered to shut off their water supply to aid the firemen in their battle.

A company official estimated that "more than 50" persons were trapped inside the building, and said he feared that all of them had lost their lives.

Four hours after the first explosion occurred police estimated that 200 persons, 40 of them firemen, had been injured or overcome.

The New Jersey National Guard was called out to help police in patrolling the burning area.

The heat was so intense and the area so congested that firemen, ambulances and policemen were having trouble reaching the scene. Ambulances were lined up at Cooper Hospital, waiting to discharge the injured.

At least 60 homes in the area were destroyed. Families, ordered to evacuate their homes, had moved their belongings into the street.

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Communist Party Places Roosevelt, Willkie in Same Reactionary Camp

Browder and Foster Call Both War Parties in Statement: Say Roosevelt Dismantling New Deal

Earl Browder, Communist Presidential candidate and Wm. Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, in a joint statement issued yesterday characterized Roosevelt and Willkie as representatives of "the most reactionary section of finance capital . . . their differences, as far as the people are concerned, amount to no more than a division of labor, the better to deceive the masses . . ."

The statement in full follows:

"The 1940 conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties restored once more the traditional 'two party system,' by which Wall Street (finance capital and the great monopolists, the 'sixty families,' the 'economic royalists'), controlling both major parties—invites the

masses to choose the label under which they shall be exploited and oppressed for the ensuing four years.

"For the masses of the American people there is no way to advance their interests through either Republican or Democratic Party. This basic fact was thoroughly demonstrated by their conventions.

"War or peace, the question of foreign policy, is the decisive issue which dominates all others. Both the old parties made hypocritical concessions in their platforms to the overwhelming anti-war sentiments of the people, in almost identical words, and both parties proceeded full steam ahead on the course of war and preparations for war, on a path of full-fledged aggressive imperialism.

"The outbreak of imperialist war long ago ended that

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GREET LIBERATORS: This is a scene which was repeated throughout Bessarabia with the arrival of the Red Army. Citizens of Kishinev are shown giving an enthusiastic welcome to Red Army men who freed them from their Rumanian landlords.

3 Soviet Women Near Record in Lvov Flight

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 30.—After a faultless take-off, the 27,720 pound plane Ukraina, piloted by its female crew consisting of Captain Nesterenko, Captain Mikhaleva, and Senior Lieutenant Rusakova ran into wind, rain and snow on its Khabarovsk-Lvov non-stop flight, and made a skilful forced landing in the Kirov region, having covered close to record distance on their flight.

The most difficult first lap of about 1,800 miles included a 1,200 mile stretch across mountainous regions thickly covered with impassable taiga. In this stretch there were no landing grounds, and conditions made it difficult to take bearings.

Near Novosibirsk the plane encountered a zone of nimbus clouds which grew denser as the flight progressed. The entire stretch across west Siberia and the Urals was flown at night under difficult meteorological conditions and the plane was forced to rise 15,500 to 19,800 feet.

North of Omsk the plane ran into a storm and became ice-coated. The cockpit of the window was smashed by chunks of ice which were broken off by a wind so strong that the plane lifted and dropped alternately about 3,300 feet in a few seconds.

Towards morning west of the

U. S. Communists Greet British Party on Anniversary: See It's Policies Nation's Hope

The policies which have led Britain to its present dangerous situation were warned against time and time again by the British Communist Party, says the message of greeting today from the Communist Party of the United States to the British Communist Party, on the occasion of the latter's twentieth anniversary.

The whole world now sees clearly that Britain's predicament is the inevitable consequence of those policies against which the

British Communists struggled, the message says, and goes on to express the hope that the British working class will now see that Britain's national existence can be made secure only through the help of the British Communist Party.

The message, which is signed by Earl Browder and William Z. Foster in the name of the Party's National Committee follows:

"The Communist Party of the United States fraternally greets

the Communist Party of Great Britain on its Twentieth Anniversary, which comes at a time of the greatest crisis, the most tragic suffering and the greatest danger that has ever been faced by your nation, to which ours is related through common ancestry, and through an old political heritage that includes your great middle class revolution as well as the traditions of the Chartists and the heroic action of the British workers in defense of American

Democracy against the threatened intervention by the Tory Government in Lincoln's time.

"More than once the modern British workers have proven themselves capable of carrying forward these early traditions into the extremely difficult and decisive struggles of this modern epoch of Imperialism, the last stage of capitalism, of imperialist war and revolution.

"If today the whole world must see the present extremely difficult

and dangerous situation of your people as an inevitable consequence of policies against which the British Communist Party gave warning and leadership in struggle, it is to be expected that the great and potentially omnipotent British labor movement will be able to see that the saving of Great Britain's national existence is to be found with the aid of the British Communist Party. Without the heroism, intelligent political guidance and the organic

connection of the British Communist Party with the widest masses of the British workers, the solution of the problems of the British people cannot be found. The infinitely great historic mission of the British working class must be unfolded, and it can be unfolded with the building of the British Communist Party to decisive strength.

"The hearts of the American workers are with the British workers today."

Crops Unharvested in France--Industry Idle

Summer Wheat Harvest May Give Country Only Half Its Needs—Tax Burden for War Losses on Peoples' Shoulders

VICHY, France, July 30 (UP).—France has been since the armistice a land of idle wheels, unharvested crops, lost and scattered families, and stagnant finance, commerce and industry in many areas, although the cabinet is making every effort to speed resumption of work and business, it is revealed here. Six million refugees live in the south of France.

The authorities managed to restore railway traffic on reduced schedules but they are chiefly for passengers who are able to obtain official permission.

Telephone service has been restored in the German-occupied zone but it is still difficult to obtain long distance communications in the French zone.

The mail service is being reestablished slowly but a letter takes four to five times the normal period to reach its destination. There are still 100,000,000 accumulated letters and packages awaiting delivery.

Cable and telegraphic communications are still in a bad state. The land wires are loaded with official traffic and most private telegrams, excepting very urgent ones, are sent through the mails. A telegram sent to a destination 100 miles away is often delayed five days.

Crops have ripened unattended in the fields. Sugar beets, wheat, oats, hops and grapes are in excellent condition but in many places are still waiting for the harvest hands. The majority of farmers who were mobilized in the armies have not yet been returned to their homes. Those who were demobilized are filling the highways trying to reach their farms afoot before the crops are ruined.

Most crops in the North were ruined in the fighting or were harvested by the Germans themselves.

Unofficial estimates state this summer's wheat harvest may provide only 50 per cent of France's requirements as a result of the labor shortage. A 50 per cent deficit in sugar beet production also is feared. Prospects point to a hard winter with continued food rationing.

The conditions of civilian life are reflected in the "Agony" columns which now appear in the press. Families advertise for lost members, fathers for sons, and wives for husbands.

Families also advertise for their soldier sons who went off to war and have not been heard from since. Each family entertains some hope because they feel their sons may be among the 1,000,000 prisoners taken by the Germans.

Property damage resulting from war is estimated unofficially at 100,000,000 francs which the people will have to pay through heavy taxation for years to come.

300 Dead, 360 Injured in Turkish Quake

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 30 (UP).—Three hundred persons were killed and 360 others were injured today in an earthquake at Yozgat, 83 miles east of Ankara. Sixty of the injured were said to be in grave condition.

Soviet Wool Industry Reaches New Record of Production

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 30.—The output of knitted goods by enterprises under the People's Commissariat of Light Industry increased by 52 million rubles during the first half of 1940, excluding the increase in the output of enterprises under the People's Commissariats of Local Industry and handicrafts cooperatives.

During the first half of the current year, state retail trading organizations were supplied by the light industry commissariat with 45 million more pairs of stockings, 7,500,000 more pairs of knitted underwear and over a million more of other knitted garments.

'Embargo' Not Aimed at Tokyo, U. S. Declares

Check on Oil and Scrap Exports Intended to 'Conserve Supply'

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UP).—It was reported tonight without confirmation that the State Department had informed Japan officially President Roosevelt's recent order applying rigid restrictions on exports of petroleum and scrap metals does not constitute an embargo directed at Japan.

The order becomes effective August 1st.

In the absence of official comment it was pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt himself, in explaining the restrictions, said that they did not constitute an embargo but simply were intended to conserve materials essential to the national defense.

Shortly after the President's proclamation was issued, Japanese Ambassador Kensuke Horiuchi called on Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles. It was believed that Welles explained the purposes of

the proclamation, stressing that it should not be misconstrued as an embargo.

Japan has been purchasing 65 per cent of her petroleum and thousands of tons of scrap metals in this country to support her war machine in China. The general interpretation of Mr. Roosevelt's order was that it was directed at Japan, Germany and Italy but chiefly at Japan.

Spain-Portugal Sign Accord For Assistance

MADRID, July 30 (UP).—Spain and Portugal have signed a new friendship and non-aggression accord amounting to a limited amplification of their existing agreement, it was stated today.

In effect, it was said, the pact provides for mutual assistance between the Iberian nations.

Guerrillas Active in Peiping Areas

PEIPING, China, July 30 (UP).—Chinese guerrillas are active in the immediate vicinity of Peiping, it was reported today, and have wiped out a Japanese garrison and Japanese-controlled Chinese troops at Yung-tienmen. Rifle and machine gun fire are heard nightly near Peiping.

Commons Makes Foreign Affairs Debates Secret

Approves Churchill Motion for Closed Session; Parliament and Press Gagged on Subject of Secret Committee Probing 'Fifth Column'

LONDON, July 30 (UP).—The House of Commons by a vote of 200 to 109 today accepted a motion by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to debate foreign affairs in secret session. Richard A. Butler, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, was named to speak for the government, although it had been believed earlier that Churchill would speak.

WONT DISCUSS SECRET COMMITTEE

LONDON, July 30 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill today refused in the House of Commons to discuss a secret committee headed by Lord Swinton which is engaged in "counter-attacking fifth column activities and the like."

Laborite George Russell Strauss asked Churchill whether the Swinton committee was attached to any special government department.

Heretofore the only description permitted of the committee headed by Lord Swinton was that it was engaged in "security matters."

Churchill, answering Strauss, said it was not in the public interest to give information regarding the committee or other groups "connected with the secret service in counter-attacking fifth column activities and the like."

The Prime Minister then said he thoroughly approved the ban on any mention of the Swinton committee by newspapers without special permission and said the government takes "full responsibility for the control, character and composition of the committee which includes prominent trades union leaders."

Italian Planes Rain Bombs on British Convoy

Also Claim Capture of Entire Column in Sudan

ROME, July 30 (UP).—A British convoy in the eastern Mediterranean was bombed by Italian airplanes yesterday, resulting in serious damage to several ships, one of which caught fire, the Italian war communiqué said today.

The communiqué, issued from general headquarters of the armed forces, said the convoy was escorted by warships, including an aircraft carrier.

In the course of the Italian attack, general headquarters said, an air battle developed between Italian bombers and British pursuit planes, which took off from the British aircraft carrier.

The Italians claimed that one British pursuit plane was shot down and that one Italian plane failed to return.

In East Africa, it was claimed, the Italian occupation of Kurmuk, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, was consolidated.

THE UNDERGROUND STREAM

By ALBERT MALTZ

SYNOPSIS

Jeffrey Grebb, personnel director of Jefferson Motors, is in a rage of frustration because Adelaide Kellogg, daughter of a friend of his, is unattainable to him. At home he rings for his housekeeper, Shirley, wife of a worker blinded in his plant, whom he has forced to become his mistress. His relation with her is symbolic of his attitude to life: the attainment of all desires, and to achieve this with a minimum of scruples. Meanwhile Betsy Prince, whose husband works on the night shift in Jefferson Motors, waits eagerly, nervously for the time when she may wake her husband Prince for their precious few hours together on Sunday. She works days in a laundry, and through the week they scarcely see each other.

"Justa fine!" Scozzafava flung his arms wide to indicate the proportions of his lady's obesity. "Justa perfek," he emphasized, with a gargle. As he spoke, his peanut face was split by a grin, and his small, black eyes sparkled with a suggestion of homely lechery. Betsy always waited for that lusty little grin. It was so decently, unashamedly bawdy that she loved him for it. And it always appeared, as though genuine to the thought. They were a great pair, the Scozzafavas. The wife went outside, once a week, to Sunday mass. Beyond that she scrubbed her four, rapscallion boys and lit candles for the other four who had died at weaning time. They seemed pretty hopeless politically and she and Prince never bothered with them.

"Well, tella your husband how do you do," said Mr. Scozzafava. "And the same to your wife."

"This point having been scored, the daily amenities could be considered at an end. She continued upstairs, quite aware that the gentleman would remain where he was, gazing ever so slightly, but respectfully, in his virtuous throat, while he eyed what there was to eye until she had closed the door. And she liked that about him too, the little rooster.

There was no sound from the bedroom. She went inside. Prince was still asleep, lying on his back with his head turned a little to one side and an arm flung

out. She stood gazing at him, finding acute pleasure in the sheer knowledge that he was there, that it was really her husband she was permitted to see. Each Sunday it was the same, as though the long week had blotted out even his physical image, making it necessary for her to pore over his features in order to know him again. Now, in sleep, he seemed to look thinner than she considered him to be. There was so much life to him when he was awake! He was very different when he was bouncing around the room excited about something, with his fine blue eyes animated, and those crooked front teeth showing in a cocky grin! She really never thought of him as being so thin. Perhaps she ought to try and stuff him up a little! But it was hard when she couldn't keep watch on what he ate. His supper came in the morning, when she had already left for work. He usually took it in a diner and she could be sure that he probably just gobbled any old thing without even knowing what it was. Even his arm showed it; it was nothing but tight skin over that bulging muscle he had, which jumped up like a swollen potato when he bent his arm. Men were really such funny-looking creatures, she thought with sweet pride. And yet so right, their hard driving bodies. His hardness against her soft, woman's flesh. It was surely meant to be that way.

She raised the window shade. A melancholy light filtered into the small room. He needed a shave. So comical, too, their having to scrape their faces every day, like a variety of porcupine. . . . And how slappy he was still, in spite of all her nagging. Box-Car Prince!

"Losing her robe, she slipped into bed by his side. Prince stirred as the old poster bed creaked. He snored slightly, continued sleeping. She snuggled up to him, kissing his cheek with soft little kisses. She slipped an arm under his head, hugging him close, whispering into his ear, "Lazy . . . lazy Prince . . . lazy boy." She kissed him, her lips pinching his ear.

"Wake up, you screwball, you mutt, you broken-down stiff!" Prince grunted. "You trying to sleep away the whole day on me?"

"I'll murder you. Pussy darling . . . Love . . . Open its itty-bitty, cockeyed eyes."

He groaned exaggeratedly, his lids tight shut. Her lips roved over his face, kissing him with resounding, maliciously loud smacks. She was laughing. He spoke suddenly, quivering at her from blurred, half-open eyes: "It sounds like that Scozzako woman again." Scozzako was her maiden name. "Tell her to quit making nuisances in my bed."

Betsy ruffled his thick, dark hair with fierce, uncontrollable love, whispering "Lazy, lazy, lazy." She opened her robe and pressed his face to her bosom. He reached up automatically. His callused palm closed over a full breast gently, without desire. "This is a nice way to wake up."

"I figured it out." She put her head down on his shoulder and purred. "I made a diagram of the best way to start the day."

"You want me to punch the clock on Sunday, too? He twiddled her with his thumb.

"Meow!" She pinched the taut skin of his neck between her lips; she dug her upper teeth into his flesh.

"Ma," he complained, "that cannibal's loose again."

"Mee-ow," she repeated loudly, grinning at him. She bent down, offering her lips.

"My mouth feels like flannel."

"Who cares?" She kissed him fiercely. "You awake?" She kissed him again.

He twiddled her snub nose. "What have you got for breakfast? I'm hog-hungry."

Betsy lay back on the bed, in instant, heart-rending disappointment. Was this his mood? Would this Sunday be like the last? It was not too much she was asking of him—the knowledge of his love, that was all; the wordless, intimacy which alone could smooth away the stormy weeks. Had he no need to regain her again? She needed the sweet, waking play and talk they used to have. Didn't he? Had the week not been arid for him? Was he quite content with their life?

Almost immediately he answered her.

"What time is it?"

"A quarter to four." She replied in the masked, impersonal tone she had lately learned to use. It was a good weapon but double-

edged, and even as she used it, she winced.

Prince leaped out of bed. "Oh my God, I don't even have time to say hello. I got a special unit meeting at seven and I got to have that org. article ready for Paul at six-thirty; he's coming for it and I ain't even begun it." He ran out to the bathroom.

As usual he was barefooted. She had bought him a pair of slippers last Christmas and they still looked brand-new. "Rustle me some eggs while I shave, will you, Chipmunk?" he called. And he would leave his razor blade on the basin, unwashed and rusting. Betsy's throat felt swollen with tears and rage. Her mind exploded into savage fantasy. If she just threw on a dress now and walked out of the house, how would he like that? He'd sit up and take notice then, wouldn't he? Or if she announced casually that she just didn't have time to wait on him, seeing as how she had a date. . . . She twisted in bed, cruelly humiliated, venomous with outrage. There were ways! she told herself. If he wanted to live as though they were brother and sister, all right! He hadn't think she couldn't get along. But damn him, how could he be so wrapped up in himself? Were all men like that, with blinkers on their eyes, like a horse, to keep them from seeing what they didn't want to see? . . . He had a meeting! He had to write an article! . . . That finished everything so far as he was concerned. She could wait, all other things came first! Oh, yes—he'd think of her, after a while. One of these days he'd get his male yen for a woman and expect her to be ready for him. Hah! She just wanted that to happen. She'd let him know that she was so-o-o sorry, but she had to write a report. I'm so-o-o sorry but I'm flowing again. The devil with him, there were other men in the world!

"Turn me o-vah easy, Turn me o-vah slow."

That too. Couldn't he ever pick another song? How many times in two years had she heard him grind that one out? He didn't even know he was singing it!

"Turn me o-vah e-a-s-y, babe The bullet hu-urt me so."

She got up painfully, and went

into the kitchen. Her face was darkly intense, incommunicative, the gray eyes blank, the full lips pressed tight together, making little wrinkles at the corners of her mouth. She stirred the oatmeal which she had been keeping warm for him. She put on the bacon.

"Turn me o-vah e-a-s-y, babe, The bullet hu-urt me so."

What would she do tonight? Go to a movie? She was tired of going to movies alone. She could see Celia. If she did, she'd cry. Anyway, Prince would probably be meeting at their house and she wouldn't trail after him for a million dollars. She could do her assignment. . . . But not when she felt like this. There was a party for the Scottsboro boys at the I.L.D., but who felt like a party? Who even felt like helping the Scottsboro boys, or any other boys?

"The bullet hu-urt me so . . . She could kill him, she could just kill him!

Prince came into the kitchen, shaved, dressed. He was of middle height, his wiry, muscular body drawn fine by work. Dark-complexioned, with prominent, bony features and deep creases in his thin cheeks, his face showed a slight strain of Scottish blood. It was not a handsome face, but it was noticeable for the sharp contrast between jet hair and extremely blue eyes. Above all it was marked by the stamp common to many men in heavy industry—the product of years of factory work of intense, daily labor at a machine. He looked older than his age, which was thirty-two. He came into the kitchen showing his crooked front teeth in a cocky grin. "Jeez, I'm starving," he announced. "You were skimping on last night's feed, or I'm still growing, or something. What was those sandwiches, anyway, headcheese? I didn't like 'em much."

He bit off a piece of orange peel and squeezed the juice into his mouth. Betsy reflected bitterly that she had never been able to break him of that habit. She wasn't such a bug or table manners but she was darn tired of seeing him smear his face with orange like a kid of ten.

"Here's your eggs. There's cereal on the stove if you want it."

"Thanks. How about a piece of

you?" He bit her arm playfully. "You need some salt, babe."

With her face flushed to a dark, copper color, she walked past him into their living room and sat down with the Sunday paper.

He gazed after her. Tentatively he asked, "Why don't you sit in here, Monkey? I got something to talk to you about."

"Go ahead and talk!"

He went over to her. "Are you mad at me?"

"Why should I be mad at you? Eat your eggs. You don't want them to get cold, do you?"

He saw her blank eyes, felt the coldness and the rage. In automatic self-defense he refused to let his mind search for the reason. "Look, if you're mad, let's have it out, will you?"

"Oh go to hell! Leave me alone."

Instantly hurt and angry, and determined to justify himself, he said: "If there's something eating you, why don't you tell me? I ain't no mind reader. You know I don't go out of my way to hurt you no purpose."

Betsy jumped up and ran into the bedroom, slamming the door. He hesitated for a moment and then, sighing, went in to have his breakfast. He would let her cry it out. Afterwards they would talk and it would turn out to be not so much of a much, after all. It had happened before. Were all women like that? Running a marriage was like running a car: you had to expect mechanical trouble.

He ate hungrily, but without relish. Despite his conviction that it was no more than a flurry of inexplicable, female emotion, resentment, 'ad begun to smolder in him. Fervidly he told himself that Betsy knew damn well how rotten it made him feel when she got upset, and she had no right to start throwing monkey wrenches now. He had enough on his mind these days and she knew it! When things weren't going well between them it took all the zip out of life.

Sighing again, he went into the living room to find the Party organizer. There was an article in it he needed to study in order to write his own. For a moment he couldn't locate the magazine and his irritation with her burst forth irritably, as though she were

at fault there, too. He thought bitterly that now he would never get the piece done in time. With her dandering at him, either he wouldn't be able to keep his mind on what he was doing, or, if he took the time to clear things up with her, it would rob him of time for the article. Jesus Columbus but he was tired of these arguments! They never used to quarrel. What was itching her, anyway?

He stalked back to the kitchen to finish his coffee. He sat down with the front page of the newspaper but after a few minutes realized that he was merely re-reading headlines. He grinned a little, wryly, and thrust away the paper. Resentment was giving way to thoughtfulness. He lit a cigarette and smoked quietly.

Why weren't things going well between them? He wondered. Had he pulled any boners this morning? Betsy wasn't a banker's wife bellyaching because he hadn't slipped her a diamond horseshoe for her birthday. They were comrades and lovers together. So far as he was concerned, life without her would be absurd. Fun was when she was happy, success became empty unless she approved too. And it was the same with her, he knew that.

What the hell was eating her, then? It wasn't actually her birthday or their marriage anniversary or anything like that, was it?

(To Be Continued)

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BOTH PARTIES HAVE FAILED PEOPLE, LEWIS TELLS UAW

Delegates Cheer As He Denounces Conscription

(Continued from Page 1)

he declared to have been his reply.

"I would be a fool and a traitor if I had ordered them out of the plants, where they would have been shot down in the streets by the representatives of the General Motors Corporation."

MURPHY'S THREAT

When Governor Murphy—with the approval of the President—read a formal letter to Lewis, demanding that the CIO chief order the men out or they would be shot down in the plant, Lewis declared he answered:

"I do not doubt that you will call out the soldiers and when you issue those orders, I shall enter those plants with my own people. A dramatic hush fell over the assembly, followed by a great shout, as Lewis continued: 'then the militia would have the pleasure of shooting me down with you. But the order was never given.'"

Pointing to the "problems ahead" as a result of the European war, Lewis said "it is necessary for labor to build up its strength so as to be of help to the common people, because there is man's work ahead of us."

SLAPS PROFIT PATRIOTS

Sarcastically he scored the Congress and the Roosevelt administration, for failing to prohibit government contracts to corporations violating the Wagner Act.

"For three years," he asserted slowly, looking his audience in the face, "the CIO has been trying to get our government to refrain from giving its business to concerns which deny the right of labor to organize. For three years the Congress and the administration have withheld action."

In the "great defense" program, he asserted, the Congress and the government "are making it profitable for industry and finance to be patriotic. What industrialist would not be patriotic if he is paid to be patriotic by making profits?"

Tremendous applause rang through the hall, as Lewis went on: "Granted for a moment that industry must make these profits, then if industry is permitted to wax opulent, labor has the right to insist that the same industry observe the laws passed by Congress."

BIDS FOR SUPPORT

Warning up to his subject, Lewis declared that "labor's opportunity and labor's right to expression should be just as sacred in the eyes of the Democratic administration as the profits to the makers of guns in America."

Then he said directly to the convention: "I want to get the support of this organization and this membership—if I can—on that proposition."

That such support would be given to the CIO chieftain in this fight was attested to by the roar of approval that swept the hall.

Another wave of commendation rushed over the convention when Lewis turned to conscription.

"The CIO has taken a position against this," he shot out, amid a din of approving shouts.

"If Congress should enact such a law in peace time," he warned, "it will mark a turning point in the history of this Republic and will constitute a departure from our ideals as a nation."

"What is our Congress coming to," he asked belligerently, "that an amendment to the conscription act can be considered providing that any one who expresses opposition to conscription can be subjected to a \$1,000 fine and five years in a prison?"

Vigorously criticizing "the chief of the Army" and the proponents of conscription, Lewis charged that in alleged zeal to protect our country, from Hitler "we are taking some of Hitler's own methods."

END OF LIBERTIES

The CIO president declared that a peace time army of two million men "quartered on the people of the United States" would bring about that militarism which would "rob us of our liberties" and "create social confusion and unrest to a point where we are under the very conditions we have been vainly seeking to escape."

As to the \$21 a month provision for pay of the conscripted soldiers, Lewis asked vigorously: "What young man who has a father, mother, brother, sister or other dependent can sit idly by and contemplate entering the army for one year or three years and abandon his family for \$21 a month?"

The CIO has just suggested, in a letter to the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees that "as a practical proposition" an arrangement be made for voluntary enlistment of young men for one year at an increased wage over and above \$21 per month.

Through such a proposal, Lewis said, "the country will be saved from the social and political reper-

cussions that conscription will inevitably bring."

TELL YOUR CONGRESSMEN
Again Lewis appealed to his audience: "The CIO wants the support of the United Auto Workers on this great question." He expressed the hope that this convention will express itself against conscription and in support of the CIO proposal. Again, a great roar of approval ran through the convention.

"Let your Congressmen know that you stand for the essentials of Democracy," Lewis went on vigorously, "and that the young men stand for liberty."

Warning that unemployment "remains basically the greatest problem that confronts our Republic, our statesmen and our people," Lewis scored the Roosevelt administration and Congress for not having moved more effectively on this matter.

"One of the great political parties," he said, referring to the Democratic party, "said they would call a national conference of labor, industry and agriculture on the unemployment problem. It took them three years to reach that decision, and I suppose when that conference is called labor may be told there is no unemployment problem because everybody is making guns."

Such a dependence on "national defense" for solving unemployment will not meet the issue at all, he stressed.

There were ten million unemployed on May 1 of this year, and under the "defense" program at its highest peak—"which will only be two or three years from now"—only 5,000,000 men at most will be re-employed," Lewis asserted.

"Now, long before the 5,000,000 are employed, the European war will be over," Lewis continued. "This will send 100,000,000 men in Europe back into normal industry from the armies and the war industries. These nations, under pressure, will begin to send 'their products of cheap labor to America,' Lewis predicted and there will result new 'excessive unemployment and our entire internal economy will be thrown into reverse action.'"

Referring to his Labor Day speech in Monongah, W. Va., against imperialistic war, Lewis warned the delegates that "war has always been the answer of despairing statesmen."

Not only does it permit the politician in office to escape responsibility for inability to solve the internal problems of the country but "it writes upon the roll of fame the name of the politician who became the answer of despairing statesmen."

"I warn my fellow-Americans," he said, speaking slowly and solemnly, "not to be beguiled into a war hysteria—merely because some politician or statesman should see in war, relief from the clamorous of his own people" for a solution of their problems.

"It is a sad commentary that in our country, blessed by God and nature so generously," Lewis stated, "we find ourselves with all our wealth unable to support our people in a way Americans should be supported."

Again he rapped both major political parties, stressing the "aid" in their platforms on the 19 million families in America who subsist on a family income of \$69 a month.

"What are you going to do about it?" he demanded. The parties point to their "accomplishments," he said, "but they don't say what they are going to do about those 10,700,000 unemployed or they don't say what they will do about the 19 million families with an income of \$69 a month."

In this fighting speech, one of the longest that he has ever made, Lewis began by referring to the remarkable 45-minute demonstration which had rocked the hotel here until it had shaken the plaster from the ceiling of the lobby underneath the convention hall.

FORD DRIVE AHEAD
"If I could have bottled up all that energy you have expended in this wonderful greeting to me," he declared in his opening words, "you could have taken that energy out and organized Henry Ford's plant. I do not mean by that, that we are not going to organize Henry Ford anyway, because we are."

Commending the Union for the solidarity it has achieved, "a unified membership with a unified leadership," the CIO leader advised the organization to remember the lesson of "internal dissension" and urged them to weld their unity.

Then Lewis said: "I want this union to play a greater part—more to pull its own weight—I want this union to have a numerical strength and resources that it can take its place alongside of that other giant, the United Mine Workers of America."

The union should "not be a laggard or a camp follower who takes the easy way," Lewis went on. It should "carry the banner forward to new ground in this country. That's the job I see for you men."

PEOPLE NEED U. A. W.
"Labor, the common people, need what you have to contribute," he continued—and continually re-

turned to this theme in his address, reiterating over and over again the need for wider union organization and emphasizing the importance of the independent political role of labor.

"I think your organization should be adequately financed," he suggested, pointing out that the United Automobile Workers can be made more self-sufficient without too much of a burden on the individual member.

"For every cent you invest, many dollars will come to your organization," he advised.

Very frankly he told the delegates that the United Automobile Workers' Union must not only stand on its own feet financially, but must help to organize other workers in other industries.

KEEP UNION DEMOCRACY

The Lewis address was given in the afternoon session, after a morning devoted to discussion of proposed constitutional changes.

Most striking of the morning decisions was the almost unanimous vote of the delegates against a recommendation of the Committee on Constitution that the votes of individual members of the international executive board not be made public to the membership. The convention did not agree with this position—speaker after speaker stating emphatically that it is necessary that a record be sent to the members of how the board members vote at board meetings.

The matter was referred to the committee.

The afternoon session was a transformed gathering. With every available seat occupied on floor and in the galleries, long before the time for Lewis' arrival, the assembly took on a festive aspect. Cries of "we want Lewis" accompanied by whistling and cheers, gave a hint of the sweeping demonstration that was to follow.

Appearance of Lewis was the signal for a shouting, singing, cheering parade of all the delegates through the convention hall. Flags of each local were presented to Lewis, as each delegation passed the platform.

The strains of "We Shall Not Be Moved" sung with a religious fervor, mingled with shouts that shook the rafters and the thunderous tapping of the tables with short sticks. When the demonstration had gone thirty minutes, President Thomas attempted to call the convention to order but the cheers and shouts swelled to a higher pitch and greater volume.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was then played, but at its conclusion the march of the various delegations was resumed with more intense verve.

The intense heat, of 90 degrees in the convention hall and 106 degrees outside, did not check the ardor of the demonstration. When Lewis arose to speak the shouts and cheers broke out deafeningly again until Lewis himself halted further noisemaking and marching with a friendly wave of his hand.

continued, "for some reason, seem to go hand in hand. The American people, through their representatives in Congress, have succeeded, to a certain extent, in curbing the subsidy racketeers. They should now join with the marine unions in forcing the operators to improve working conditions."

U.S. Ships Undermanned, Declares NMU

Leaders and Seamen Ask Increased Scales At Hearing

Increased manning scales on American ships in order to protect the lives of seamen and to promote safety at sea for passengers were demanded by National Maritime Union officials and members at a hearing before the Maritime Commission at its offices, 45 Broadway, yesterday.

Frederick N. Myers, NMU field organizer, led the delegation of seamen who presented their demands, bolstered with statistics of ships and graphic descriptions of their own experiences aboard the vessels.

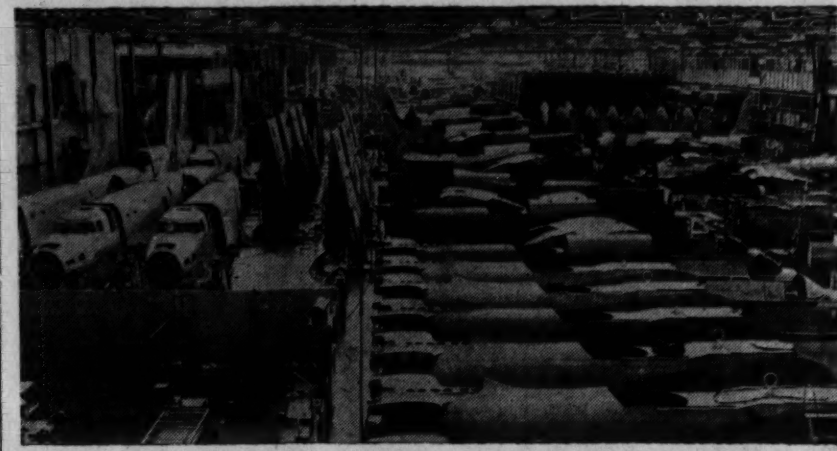
Even the latest type of American ship, the Commission was informed, is sailing with from 25 to 35 per cent fewer members in her crew than are needed.

DANGEROUS SHIPS
Hearing the testimony for the Commission were S. D. Schell, the Commission's executive director; Daniel Ring, director of labor relations, and Capt. Granville Conway, manager New York district.

"American ships must be made safe ships—safe for passengers and for crew," Myers said in his opening statement. "A short-handed vessel is a dangerous vessel. Safety-at-sea must be made a reality. And safety-at-sea means safe working conditions as well as seaworthy ships."

Certain circles among the shipowners, more interested in profits than in human life, have been permitted to set the pace for the industry, not only in the realm of subsidy racketeering but also as far as working conditions go, Myers said.

"Unlimited subsidies and inhuman working conditions," he



GOAL OF UNION DRIVE: Interior of the colossus of airplane plants, the Douglas factory at Santa Monica, Calif., largest privately-owned in the world. Now working 24 hours a day on war orders for swift attack ships and deadly bombers, the plant is one of the objects of the campaign of the United Auto Workers Union to organize the aircraft industry. This plant employs 18,000 men, works them overtime at terrific speed-up.

Migrants Tell Hearing of Losing Fight for a Living

By Beth McHenry

A tragic parade of migrant workers from many parts of the country continued the story of destitution and wandering that has been unfolding before the special Congressional Committee investigating "Interstate Migrations of Destitute Citizens," now holding hearings in New York City.

Yesterday's witnesses included a 61-year-old oyster shucker, whose wages for one "season" were \$50. The season, he explained, lasted from December to March. His story was one of migration, by necessity, from Virginia to the North.

TAKES ANY JOB
This witness, Rev. Joe Frank Hollander, is also a Baptist minister. In order to make a living he has at times loaded coal, worked in a lime factory, taken care of mules and labored in strawberry fields.

While shucking oysters, he explained, he lived in quarters that cost him \$1 a month. Asked to describe these quarters, he shook his head and said: "Well, they are very poor."

Average hours for this seasonal labor, he stated, were 10 a day. Oyster shucking now pays 35¢ a pound. The rest of the year, "between seasons, you have to do the best you can," he said.

Johnny Heard, a young Negro agricultural worker who came up from Georgia to work in the fruit harvest in Freehold, N. J., says he has been here nearly a month "waiting for the crop to be ready."

"When they wrote me to come here," he explained, "they said to get here right away."

18 IN TWO ROOMS
So far he has not made any money to send home to his wife and three-year-old child. Describing the conditions in which the agricultural workers live on the farm where he labors, Mr. Heard said: "Well, we live in a house that's furnished for us. It's not exactly a house. I guess you'd call it more of a shack. There are two rooms in it and 18 of us sleep there."

Water, he said, was obtained at a pump. As for toilets: "There aren't any," he admitted.

This worker is supposed to make \$60 a month when "pay begins." In addition to paying for his own food and clothing, he must pay his own transportation from and back to Georgia. That costs \$10, he said.

Elliot Robbins, a 34-year-old seaman from Mobile, Ala., made an eloquent plea for the government to provide "ordinary citizenship rights" to seamen. Explaining the difficulties of men in his trade, he declared:

"Seamen can't meet the requirements of the settlement laws in most places. They aren't eligible for unemployment insurance. There's no place to turn to when you're not on a ship."

NMU ALONE HELPS
The only place he ever received any real help, he declared, was through the Welfare Department of his own union, the National Maritime Union.

He also reminded the Committee that most seamen are not even eligible to vote.

Mrs. Rebecca Cole, 38-year-old Negro woman from Memphis, Tenn., testified that she is on non-settlement relief in New York City. She said she came here in 1937 after "the high water destroyed our home."

"My sister wrote me I could get a job here maybe and she sent the money for the fare. My husband

Myers continued, should provide for:

1. Uniform manning scale, for all American vessels, according to construction;

2. Supervision under one enforcement agency; and

3. Stringent penalties for violations.

Following Myers on the stand was William Stanton, an electrician, and now an NMU delegate. He described two trips he had made this year on two vessels operated by the Moore-McCormack Steamship Co.

"During the six weeks we spent on the first trip," Stanton said, "I, as an electrician, was forced to work 120 hours overtime. I was kept on the job so much I was not able to go ashore. These ships are all undermanned."

"Speaking for the Engine Department, I would say that we need two more firemen, two more water tenders and a wiper on each of these ships."

E. Roebuck, able bodied seaman, just off the Santa Ana, one of the ships about which there was so much discussion, was the next witness.

"These ships are faster," he said, "they carry more cargo, they have more gear and they spend less time in ports than the old ships. We leave port often with the hatches open, the gear flying and the cargo improperly secured. It is a physical impossibility for the present crews to do all the necessary work on these ships."

and the children (I have 12) came later. He got work as a janitor for awhile. But now he is out of work again."

A Committee member asked her if she could care to return to Tennessee and she was emphatic in her negative reply.

WANTS EDUCATION

"I want my children to have some educational advantages," she explained. "I never knew till we got up here just how bad the schools was down there."

State Commissioner of Welfare David C. Adie, testifying before the Congressional Committee yesterday afternoon, advocated Federal responsibility for care of migrants as well as for needy persons generally.

"The wisdom and fairness of establishing Federal responsibility for the support of interstate migrants has been acknowledged by every student of this question," he asserted.

NEED MORE HOMES
Suggesting public housing as a splendid project for a work program, he declared:

"We could go on building for ten or fifteen years without building enough homes to meet the needs of our people."

Other witnesses who testified yesterday afternoon included Ralph Astorsky, director of the Division of Shelter Care, Department of Welfare, New York City; Benjamin Sprafkin, chairman on Unattached and Homeless, Welfare Council, New York City; James C. Ewart, vice president of the New Jersey Board of Agriculture; and Miss Ruth Taylor, Westchester County Commissioner of Public Welfare; Mrs. Naomi Hane, a garment worker from Pennsylvania; and James Sulitoe, a former small business man from Pennsylvania.

HITLER AS MODEL
"Hitler's people courts have nothing on Col. Somervell," said a statement issued by the Alliance, "five men and a woman have been tried and found guilty by an all-

powerful tribunal at 70 Columbus Ave. They have not been informed of the nature of the charges against them. They have not been given an opportunity to appear in their own defense or to bring witnesses. They do not even have the right of appeal."

"These are star-chamber proceedings with a vengeance. The Workers Alliance pointed out that reactionary administration would use Section 15-G of the WPA Appropriations Act (barring non-citizens, Communists and others from WPA jobs)—to discriminate against anyone and everyone. That they would use it to start witch-hunts."

"Col. Somervell is doing just that, and he has established a procedure guaranteed to prevent anyone from interfering with his dictatorial methods. The colored reckoned without his hosts. The workers will not tolerate American traitors. Our picket lines will prove our point."

"But we must have the support of every union. We must have the support of every organization that fights Nazism. We call upon them to write and wire Col. Harrington to demand a fair trial and democratic proceedings. We call upon them to support the cases of Mrs. Charlotte Long and George Carroll which have been introduced to test the constitutionality of the Section 15-G."

NO SPECIFIED CHARGES
According to the procedure outlined by Col. F. C. Harrington, National WPA administrator, the charges have been sent to Washington. Those under suspension, however, have not been informed what these specific charges are.

The Workers Alliance has requested a conference on the suspensions with national WPA officials and is sending a delegation to Washington on Monday or Tuesday where they expect to confer with Fred R. Rausch, labor relations head for the WPA.

According to Alliance leaders yesterday, those suspended were first informed that they would be permitted to appeal the suspensions at 70 Columbus Ave., WPA headquarters of Col. Somervell. This opportunity was later denied them, Alliance officials said.

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Somervell Fires 6 Writers, Denies Them a Hearing

General Charge Is 'Falsely Swearing' That They Were Not Communists, But Officials Refuse to State Official Charges

Six WPA writers were suspended on Monday by Col. Brehon Somervell on the general charge that they had "falsely sworn" to affidavits declaring that they were not Communists.

The star-chamber procedure under which the workers are being penalized was sharply assailed by the Workers Alliance yesterday in a statement likening the action to procedure in Hitler's "people's court."

The writers, five men and a woman, it was reported to the Alliance, were called individually to the office of William Clayton where they were informed that they were being placed under suspension.

They were told that the basis of their suspension was that they had added their signatures to a book presented in 1937 to the stoolpigeon Edward Banta. The signatures had been verified, they were informed. Comparison was made by a certain Mr. Birmingham, Dies Committee spy.

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Other witnesses who testified yesterday afternoon included Ralph Astorsky, director of the Division of Shelter Care, Department of Welfare, New York City; Benjamin Sprafkin, chairman on Unattached and Homeless, Welfare Council, New York City; James C. Ewart, vice president of the New Jersey Board of Agriculture; and Miss Ruth Taylor, Westchester County Commissioner of Public Welfare; Mrs. Naomi Hane, a garment worker from Pennsylvania; and James Sulitoe, a former small business man from Pennsylvania.

HITLER AS MODEL
"Hitler's people courts have nothing on Col. Somervell," said a statement issued by the Alliance, "five men and a woman have been tried and found guilty by an all-

powerful tribunal at 70 Columbus Ave. They have not been informed of the nature of the charges against them. They have not been given an opportunity to appear in their own defense or to bring witnesses. They do not even have the right of appeal."

"These are star-chamber proceedings with a vengeance. The Workers Alliance pointed out that reactionary administration would use Section 15-G of the WPA Appropriations Act (barring non-citizens, Communists and others from WPA jobs)—to discriminate against anyone and everyone. That they would use it to start witch-hunts."

"Col. Somervell is doing just that, and he has established a procedure guaranteed to prevent anyone from interfering with his dictatorial methods. The colored reckoned without his hosts. The workers will not tolerate American traitors. Our picket lines will prove our point."

"But we must have the support of every union. We must have the support of every organization that fights Nazism. We call upon them to write and wire Col. Harrington to demand a fair trial and democratic proceedings. We call upon them to support the cases of Mrs. Charlotte Long and George Carroll which have been introduced to test the constitutionality of the Section 15-G."

NEED MORE HOMES
Suggesting public housing as a splendid project for a work program, he declared:

"We could go on building for ten or fifteen years without building enough homes to meet the needs of our people."

More Unions, Youth, ALP Progressives Denounce Draft Bill

Many Pittsburgh Unions Acclaim Stand by Lewis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 30.—John L. Lewis's declaration that CIO unions are opposed to passage of the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill is reflected in numerous actions taken by unions in this area and by statements and opinions uttered by union leaders here.

At SWOC headquarters here it was declared that "John L. Lewis spoke for the SWOC when he said that CIO unions opposed the bill."

This was the first answer of all CIO leaders, interviewed. Some like John Mullen, labor mayor of Clairton, Pa., and a SWOC organizer went beyond this flat statement of support and endorsement of the stand taken by Lewis. Mullen declared, "There is no emergency at present which would justify conscription."

BOATMEN BACK LEWIS

At headquarters of the Inland Boatmen's Division of the National Maritime Union, busy in preparations for a national conference to be held here next week, it was declared that the NMU not only endorsed the statement of Lewis but that the local union was "100 per cent with the position of our National Council which calls for defeat of the bill as absolutely prejudicial to the interests of labor."

Felix Siren, National Coordinator of the Inland Boatmen's Division, declared that the union was flatly opposed to the bill while Michael Luschinski, field organizer of the union told the Daily Worker that petitions against the bill were being rapidly filled as the men came off the boats which work the Pittsburgh pool. "We are doing all in our power to have the bill killed," Luschinski declared.

Within the last few days numerous unions have passed resolutions opposing the conscription scheme.

Such resolutions have been passed by both District Council No. 6, and

Local 601 of the United Electrical and Radio Workers Union and by the Allegheny Valley Industrial Union Council. President of the Allegheny Valley Council, which has representative from steel, coal, aluminum and glass locals of the CIO is Ted Settemeyer. Mr. Settemeyer is also a member of the City Council of Arnold, Pa., and President of the Glass Workers local in that city.

He told the Daily Worker that he welcomed the statement of Lewis and he was sure it would "meet with the wholehearted support of the entire labor union."

FURRIERS' SPOKESMAN

Similar declarations in support of the stand taken by the CIO chief-tan were voiced by Hyman Tendor, business agent of the International Fur Workers here and by Anthony Salopak, secretary-treasurer of the Duquesne Lodge of the SWOC.

At the same time it was learned that Youth and Mother's groups were taking an active part in the developing movement against the conscription bill.



MEET TO KEEP U. S. FREE: Among 500 met at Town Hall Monday night on call of the Conference of Inalienable Rights. They voiced opposition to compulsory conscription, to use of the Anti-Trust Act against Labor and to the anti-alien registration bill. Shown above are members of International Fur and Leather Workers Union, of CIO, among them Lynden Henry, outstanding Negro leader and business agent of Local 80; the other photo shows members of the Local 3 Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the A. F. of L., wearing their 30-hour week buttons.

Maintenance Plan OK'd in Painters' Poll

Referendum Provides New Pay Scale for Hotels, Buildings

A referendum vote of members of Painters' District Council 9, completed yesterday, resulted in a large majority in favor of establishment of a maintenance department under which the union shall be able to negotiate agreements covering painters steadily employed at hotels and buildings.

The actual tabulation of votes will be made officially known tonight when the district council holds its regular meeting at 290 Seventh Ave.

The referendum settled a long-disputed issue with the Rank and File of the union led by Secretary-Treasurer Louis Weinstein favoring the measure, while the right wing combination opposed it.

The provision is for a special department under which the union will solve its jurisdictional dispute with the Hotel Trades Council and a number of craft organizations of the A. F. of L. which took in year-round painters only because no other union accepted them.

Under the new plan District Council 9 will negotiate for scales that would be considerably above the extremely low wages paid steady painters by hotels and building owners, but also below the \$10.50 a seven-hour day scale painters receive on new work.

The referendum provided, however, that wages for year-round men must be no less than \$15.00 per annum, plus a week sick-leave and two weeks' vacation with pay.

The new plan is expected to open the union's doors to a large number of unorganized painters. Strict control by the union preventing competition among the painters of the two categories, is expected to aid greatly in maintenance of the Council's basic scale.

The Council tonight will hear the report of its agreement committee and submit for referendum the provisions to be put before the Master Painters' Association.

Council Passes Bankers' Bill on City Planning

Kinsley-Vogel Law Jammed Through at Insistence of Big Business and Landowners to Hamstring Planning

(Continued from Page 1)

Rextord G. Tugwell, commission chairman.

The Board of Estimate, under banker-landowner pressure, recently scrapped the Tugwell proposal contained in a zoning resolution to bar erection of billboards, gas service stations and other purely business enterprises in areas designed for residences.

Genevieve B. Earle, Brooklyn Fusionist, and Harry W. Laidler, Brooklyn Laborite, led the fight against the bill.

Mrs. Earle argued that the bill would block continuity of the Planning Commission program of social improvement.

Dr. Laidler asked that the law be "set aside" and his minority report was defeated by a vote of 14 to 5.

Councilman Louis Cohen, Bronx Democrat, backing the measure, assailed the Board of Estimate as being the "Mayor's board" a board of a "one-man majority" controlled by the Mayor.

Arguing for the measure, he referred to the hearing before the Board of Estimate when banker and real estate forces were rallied against Planning Commission regulations of advertising signs and service stations. Said Cohen:

"Never in the history of a legislative body has there appeared such a representation of bankers, businessmen, real estate men in opposition to proposed regulations. They are the taxpayers."

He argued that whereas the Mayor had appointed the Planning Commission members and they are therefore beholden to him, powers of the commission should be curbed.

Earlier the Council received three veto messages from the Mayor. The bills vetoed were:

1. The Hart Bill setting the maximum public school classroom size at 35 students.

2. The Burke Bill requiring all

garbage handled by the Department of Sanitation to be incinerated.

3. The Sharkey Bill requiring all physicians of the Department of Health to be paid salaries on a per annum basis.

Brooklyn ALP Progressives Put Up Slate

Arthur E. Blyn, chairman of the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party of Kings County, announced yesterday that the committee will put forward a complete slate of candidates for public and party offices in the Fall primary election on Sept. 17.

The slate will be made public in a day or two, Blyn said.

At the same time, Blyn warned that persons falsely styling themselves as representatives of the Progressive Committee are soliciting signatures in Brooklyn for election petitions.

"Many active workers for the committee have reported," he said, "that while canvassing the ALP-controlled voters, they have found that persons representing themselves as coming from the Progressive Committee have solicited the signatures of these voters."

"The Progressive Committee, therefore, is calling to the attention of all ALP-enrolled voters the identifying names of the Brooklyn-wide committee to fill the vacancies. These are: Sylvia Blyn, Patrick Ryan, Nat Composto, Frances Cohen and Mercedes Arroyo."

"All ALP-enrolled voters wishing to sign the primary petitions of the Progressive Committee in Brooklyn, look for these names before signing."

more men are needed at once by the Army.

Earlier in the day Senator Morris Sheppard, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee who had been with the President on his inspection of Chesapeake Bay defense, said that he gained the "definite impression" that the President was for the bill.

Resentment Against Draft Bill Makes Congress Jittery

(Continued from Page 1)

modified their tactics. For the time they have been forced to abandon steam-roller methods and resort to evasion and alleged "compromises" which do not in any way change the essentials of the bill in order to ally an aroused public feeling against the bill.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, New York Laborite, warned that there "should be no let-up in the fight against the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill. This is the time for the people to rally their forces against this fascist measure."

He pointed out that "if the people keep up their opposition to this bill then it can be defeated."

Remember that 435 Congressmen and 32 Senators are up for re-election in November, and it is easy to see why the people can beat the conscription bill," Marcantonio declared.

A delegation organized by the Women's Trade Union Committee for Peace helped to impress Congress during the day with the opposition of working women to conscription.

FILE PETITIONS

Wearing arm bands with the slogan "We want peace," the women made a colorful and impressive showing as they marched through the Capitol corridors and the Congressional office buildings.

Present on the delegation were 147 women from Washington, D.C., and 66 from New York. The dele-

gates represented CIO and A. F. of L. unions and International Workers Order branches.

Leaders of the delegation included Dr. Bella Dodd of the Teachers Union and Miriam Murphy of the Transport Workers Union Auxiliary.

The women conferred with Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, and Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential contender. They filed petitions against the conscription bill with the House Military Affairs Committee and at the White House.

Meanwhile, Catholic opposition to the bill was registered at a hearing before the House Military Affairs Committee by Monsignor Michael J. Ready, General Secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Msgr. Ready also appeared on behalf of the Catholic opposition.

The Catholic spokesman assailed "high pressure propaganda for the bill emanating from the military professionals."

"If the study and propaganda expended on this conscription bill had been applied to methods for getting voluntary enlistments, the nation would have been better served," he declared.

Msgr. Ready stressed in his testimony the argument that the "military professionals" did not give enough consideration to the Catholic church and to other religious

groups in the conscription bill and he urged more extensive exemptions for students in Catholic seminaries.

BRASS HATS ACTIVE President Roosevelt and General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, were both active during the day in trying to rally sentiment for the Burke Bill.

General Marshall reiterated his position in testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on President Roosevelt's National Guard and Reserve Officer Corps mobilization bill.

In addition to supporting the mobilization bill which would permit the use of the National Guard throughout Latin America, General Marshall insisted that the need for the Burke bill is "urgent."

He declared that the delay of Congress on this measure is "growing increasingly embarrassing with every passing day."

"We have to have a great many men very quickly," General Marshall said in opposing suggestions that soldiers could be raised through voluntary enlistments. "Besides, voluntary enlistment is not a very efficient method. We must base our Army on a businesslike and orderly procedure."

The President called the attention of newspapermen to his endorsement of conscription in his acceptance speech to the Democratic convention in Chicago in answer to questions regarding his stand on the Burke bill.

He repeated that he believes that

32-B Electing Delegates to Convention

Rank-File Fighting for Democracy in Local's Affairs

Following tense campaigning with several groups in the contest, members of Local 32B, Building Service Workers Union, A. F. of L., will hold elections today for delegates to the local's constitutional convention.

Voting will take place at Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd St., from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.

The convention is scheduled to take place during the week of August 20. With democratic rights greatly limited in the union, interest among the membership centers mainly on the possibility the convention offers to bring about changes in the constitution allowing the membership more of a say in the organization's affairs.

The strongest campaign for democracy in the union is being waged by the Rank & File candidates around a slate of 17. In an appeal to the local's 20,000 members they list nine essential points for constitutional changes. They say:

"The appeasement policy on the part of our officials in the face of the attacks by the reality owners against the gains made by our union in behalf of its members, and their failure to carry out the extensive campaign to organize the building service industry 100 per cent unionized, are due to the fact that our members are not allowed by our present constitution to become active with the officials in conducting the affairs of the union."

Among the points suggested by the Rank & File candidates are: executive board members to consist of members working on jobs and elected; election of business agents by the membership; regular membership and Council meetings; financial accounting to membership; terms of officials not to run more than two years; election of a

National Mobilization For Peace Is Goal of Randall's Is. Rally

Plan to Send at Least 5,000 Delegates from New York to Chicago as Result of Meeting Scheduled Here for Next Sunday

New Yorkers will crowd Randall's Island Stadium on August 4 in a huge rally for peace in one of the high marks in the campaign of the New York Emergency Peace Mobilization to send no less than 5,000 delegates to the national peace mobilization in Chicago, August 31.

The Randall's Island rally is being sponsored by outstanding New York civic and labor organizations. Latest to sponsor the great event is Meyer Goldberg, Republican Assemblyman from the 6th Assembly District on the East Side. In backing the rally, the Assemblyman declared that he opposes military conscription as un-American.

MARCANTONIO SPEAKS

Speakers at the huge Island Stadium will include Congressman Vito Marcantonio, John P. Davis of the National Negro Congress, Harry Van Arsdale, business manager of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Jean Horie of the American Youth Congress, and Dr. Walter Neff of City College and executive secretary of the New York Emergency Peace Committee.

In addition to the speakers, the Randall's Island rally will feature a mass pageant entitled "The People March On." With a cast of 500 drawn from 20 nationalities, the spectacle will be a dramatization of the contribution of foreign-born workers to American democracy and freedom.

Earl Robinson's American People's Chorus, the Wen Talbot Negro Choir, the Redischow Russian Dancers and the Italian Folk Dance Group will also participate.

In preparation for the rally and for the Chicago mobilization, the New York Committee has distributed more than 250,000 leaflets, 40,000 conference calls, and has reached more than 4,000 organizations in the State in the first two weeks of its existence.

More than 25,000 tickets for the Randall's Island rally have already been sold.

union trial board by the membership; salaries for officers to be set by the membership; voting machines and guarantee of secret ballot when demanded and that election committees be elected by the membership.

GROUPS ACTIVE

The slate consists of: Council 2, Jack Keller, I. Nelson; Council 3, Isidore Boogay, Bob Grossman, Arthur Klein, Clark Markus, Paul Marshall, John McKoon, Jack Stone, Sam Miller, John Mohr, Jack Patent, Otto Rosen, Anthony Vacchio, Irving Werber, Joseph Andrea; Council 6, P. Anderson.

Among the other slates is one supported by the administration of James Bambrick. Another is of a group sponsored by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists. The latter group is also critical of the administration and proposes a number of changes closely resembling those of the Rank & File.

A group of 6 candidates for Council 1 is being sponsored by still a fourth group with the promise that "there is not a red in the group." They are of people known to be close friends of recently deposed Czar George Scalise, who is under indictment for extortion.

It will also ensure passage of the National Guard bill which would have been jeopardized if the conscription bill were defeated or held up indefinitely.

Opponents of the Burke bill, like Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, apparently do not intend to put up a battle against the National Guard bill.

PART OF DRAFT PLAN Actually, the National Guard Bill is considered by Army officials a component part of the conscription program and is necessary in order to get trained officers for the hundreds of thousands of conscripts who would be drafted under the Burke bill.

Senator James B. Byrnes of South Carolina, one of the most important administration strategists in Congress, indicated the general line which the "compromise" moves would take.

He said that he favored cutting down the broad 18 to 64 year registration limit in the bill.

Senator Edward Burke of Nebraska, sponsor of the bill, said that he would have no objection if the registration period would be narrowed to men from 21 to 45.

Opponents of the bill pointed out that changes such as these would in no way affect their fundamental opposition to conscription. All the essential features of the Burke bill would remain in this so-called "compromise."

Resort Strike Hits System of Sweat Shop Pay

Club Employees Up-State Demand \$15 Boost in Wage Rate

MONTICELLO, N. Y., July 30.—Protesting against sweat shop conditions in the resort industry, 25 employees of the Pine View Country Club, in Fallsburgh, N. Y., went out on a stoppage Saturday at 6:30 P. M. when negotiations between the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 747, and the management of the Pine View were broken off.

The union demands a \$15 per month increase, a 6-day week, a 9-hour day and a union shop. When the union organizer, Abe Weitzman, was ordered off the grounds, the entire crew followed him to the road where they immediately started to picket.

Policemen and hastily sworn-in deputies were summoned to the scene in an attempt to intimidate the pickets. These vigilante activities are under the personal supervision of Charles Golemb, president of the County Resort Assn. When Weitzman questioned the right of Golemb to issue such orders, he replied that "he was from the sheriff's office."

Hoboken Pencil Firm Again Rejects Pay Rise

HOBOKEN, July 30.—Solidarity of the strikers and their impressive parade through this city last Friday, forced the American Pencil Co. to open negotiations this morning, but the talks were short-lived and broke off.

Negotiations stopped when the company repeated point blank its flat refusal to concede wage increases. The company offered only to renew the old contract which provides a \$13 weekly minimum.

The strikers are demanding a minimum of \$18 weekly.

A strike meeting of Local 77A of the Textile Workers Union, CIO of which the workers are members, will be held this morning at Italian Cooperative Hall to hear a report on the negotiations.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word	
1 time	Daily Sunday
2 times	05
3 times	05
4 times	05
5 times	05
6 times	05
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Titled Nobility and Spanish Refugee Kids



CONTRASTS: International banker J. P. Morgan is on hand to shelter titled children of British nobility as refugee ship Britannic docks in New York Monday. Only titled nobility and sons and daughters of the British ruling class is sent to safe haven here while children of the poor take their chances with Nazi bombers. "Children of friends of mine," said banker Morgan as he chuckled Lord Primrose, 11, son of the Earl of Rosebery, under the chin. Photo below shows children of Spanish refugees in concentration camps in France as they share meagre rations.



Mexico Saves Three Spain Vets Held Here

Trio Is Granted Visas as Deportation Date Drew Near

Insurance today of visas by the Mexican consulate in New York has saved three young soldiers in the Spanish Republican Army from a grim fate in Franco Spain. The three, Juan Lopez Guerrero, 25; Juan Rodriguez Manzanera, 23; and Angel Lucas Marchate, 21, were scheduled to be deported today under an Ellis Island ruling.

The United American Spanish Aid Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue, which won a brief respite for these native-born Spaniards last week, announced the receipt today of a telegram from Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, stating that instructions have been issued to the local consulate at 70 Pine Street by the Mexican Government to grant the visas. The committee had apprised Ambassador Najera of the desperate situation facing these former Loyalist soldiers and urged him to intercede with his government on their behalf.

Before the three anti-fascists can make use of their newly-obtained Mexican visas permission must be granted by the Department of Immigration at Washington. This is necessary in view of the original deportation ruling made by Ellis Island authorities. Pending such permission they will remain at Ellis Island.

The United American Spanish Aid Committee has made arrangements to pay all expenses for the three anti-fascists to Mexico and has already provided them with clothing and other essentials as well as pocket money.

Anti-Semites Go on Trial in Police Court

2 Charged with Provocative Speech in Meeting

A trial of two more "Christian" Mobilizers, an anti-Semitic group, began yesterday in 121st St. Court with Magistrate Isaac Siegel sitting. They are "Chief" New Moon (alias Thomas Dickson) who says he is of Indian blood, and Charles White, an advertising solicitor.

Both are under charges of disorderly conduct growing out of their anti-Semitic speech, threats and offensive language against Jews, they delivered on July 18, at a street meeting.

The case against "Chief New Moon" was presented by the state's witness yesterday. The defense, with Peter Baumer, an attorney, will be presented Friday.

White pleaded guilty and received a suspended sentence, but his story in court caused the issuance of a summons for Joseph McWilliams, chief of the "Mobilizers" and candidate for Congress on the "Destiny Party" ticket.

White told the court that he felt

Wall Street Decrees: Import Royalty, Deport Unionists, Bar Real Refugees

J. P. Takes Time Off to Greet an Earl

While a U.S. Destroyer Brings Remnants of a Ruling House

Deport militant trade unionists but open up the gates to royalty! This is the motto of America's ruling circles today.

A hysteria is whipped up against all foreign-born workers and their children. Registration laws are passed to treat the 5 million non-citizens as criminals and to intimidate them and their native-born relatives. But the fear of the "foreigner" vanishes the moment a crowned head appears.

An alien is not an alien if he belongs to a royal house and has sucked a fortune out of the bodies of colonial slaves.

The Constitution of the United States expressly forbids American citizens from possessing titles. But our ruling classes have long felt suppressed by this democratic prohibition. If they cannot bear titles themselves—at least not just yet—then they are determined to have other people's titles gracing their lawn parties and ballrooms.

Old J. P. Morgan manages to take time off to go down to the dock to welcome personally 11-year-old Lord Primrose, the son of Sir Albert Edward Harry Mayer Archibald Primrose, the sixth Earl of Rosebery.

DIAMOND PASSPORT
When the archdukes and archduchesses of the old tryannical Austro-Hungarian Empire arrive by Clipper, a photograph of someone bowing before them and kissing their hands is plastered over the newspapers.

The Baroness de Rothschild arrives with a million dollar diamond as her passport and the press and high society tremble with adoration.

President Roosevelt sends a U. S. destroyer to bring back the remnants of the Royal House of Lichtenstein from Europe.

Isn't it strange that no one in the government or among the High Society has ever lifted a finger to rescue the hundreds of thousands of Spanish refugees in French concentration camps?

Isn't it strange that no one is worried enough about the poor children of Great Britain to try to take them out of the murderous path of the bombers?

Isn't it strange that the only members of the lower classes who can hope to be rescued from the horrors of the European war are the nurses and valets of little princes and princesses?

The fawning by America's rulers before European royalty is a disgusting and ominous spectacle.

"depressed" on the evening of July 18, had a "pint of port" and was in "need of money." He happened to "drop by" the headquarters of the "Christian" Mobilizers and someone there offered him \$5 if he made a speech in McWilliams' behalf.

He struck the bargain, but said he couldn't recall if the things charged to him were said or happened. If he did, he "apologized to the Jewish race."

Magistrate Siegel then asked him if he saw in the court room the man who offered him the \$5 that he had not yet received. White scanned the faces in the court room. It was noted that McWilliams who had been there suddenly slipped away. The summons for him was then ordered.

Talks on War
Dr. Alfred Goldstein will speak on Social-Democracy and the War, at the Brickton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., tonight at 9:15 o'clock. The lecture is under the auspices of Branch 4, Communist Party.

How the United States Constitution Scorned Titled Nobility

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.—from the Constitution of the United States: Article I, Section 9.

Police Car Kills 8-Year-Old Girl; Trace Tragedy to Hunger of Relief Family

By Ann Rivington

"Barbara, Barbara—you've gone away from me forever, my Barbara!" sobbed Mrs. Patricia Tichio, of 208 Canal St., New York City, yesterday afternoon, beside the body of her eight-year-old daughter, Barbara Murphy, run down and killed Monday night by a radio police car driven by Patrolman John Blakewell of the Elizabeth St. police station.

While Mrs. Tichio mourns beside the body of her child, at the house of her sister, Mrs. Tessie Jeruso, 10-12 Elizabeth St., she is threatened today with eviction from her tenement flat. Meanwhile, her little boy Daniel, aged two, is with her husband's family, ill with measles, and a premature baby girl, born on June 18, is being kept in an incubator at Columbus Hospital.

Her husband, James Tichio, was transferred from relief July 17 to a WPA labor job in Flushing, but suffered a sunstroke on his first day of work. Although he was incapacitated from further work, the relief authorities refused to re-instate the family.

NEEDN'T HAVE DIED

"The investigator just said he was off relief," Mrs. Jeruso, the child's aunt, told me yesterday, talking between sobs. If it hadn't been for the loss of relief, she said, "little Barbara needn't have died."

Barbara, the child of Mrs. Tichio's first marriage, had been staying with her aunt. "Being they didn't have nothing to eat, she'd come over here and I'd feed her," Mrs. Jeruso said. "Sometimes I couldn't manage it, but sometimes I'd feed all of them. They are starving."

The tragedy happened, she said, at 11:30 Monday night.

"Barbara was sitting right beside me on the curb. I gave her three cents and said, go get yourself an ice-cream pop, it was so hot. She stood up, but she didn't run out in the street. She was just standing there, right beside the curb. And then I saw something white—it was the squad car and Barbara was calling me, 'Oh Aunt, Tessie, help me! My stomach!' And she was dead, with a great big hole in her."

Mrs. Jeruso was silent a minute. "The police said he didn't even see her," she added brokenly.

(The patrolman, it is said, was "exonerated.")

Mrs. Jeruso said that she and Barbara were waiting for the

child's mother, who was delayed at Hamilton House, where she had gone to try to get help for re-instatement on relief, when the child was killed.

I asked Mrs. Jeruso if she knew why Mrs. Tichio's youngest baby was born prematurely.

TOO MUCH TROUBLE
"After all," she said, wiping her eyes, "don't you understand? A little starvation, a little this, a little that. . . . Too much trouble she had had, always."

She could not control her weeping. "Excuse me," she said. "After all, Barbara had no real father of her own. And we all loved her. You might as well say I grieve her up myself."

"Is Barbara's own father dead?" I asked.

"No, he disappeared. We didn't know why. He used to work in Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane. He was a warden. One of the patients hit him, once, beat him up on the head, and it wasn't long after that he just disappeared. Barbara was four months old."

Mrs. Jeruso took me into the tiny living room of her flat, to stand for a moment beside the body of her little niece.

Lying there in the shabby little room, under the white satin coverlet, Barbara would not run to her

aunt any more because she was hungry. Her mother and stepfather, relatives and friends, sat silent around the noon. The only sound was quiet weeping.

CRY OF GRIEF

Then, suddenly, the voice of the mother, crying out in her grief: "Say something to me, Barbara! Say just one word. . . . Say to me, 'Mama, I didn't run out in the street—the car came and hit me. Say, 'Mama, I wasn't careless.'"

"The pale flower that was the dead child's silent mouth spoke louder yet than the broken voice of her mother, in the quiet room."

After I left the house of mourning, I stopped a minute in the corner drug store, on Canal St. A group of men sat huddled in front of the little soda fountain, talking about the tragedy.

"That cop must have been in an awful hurry," said the soda clerk. "I guess the city will take care of them, now the kid's dead," answered a tall Irishman.

A little old man, apparently the proprietor, shook his head.

"Time will cure it," he said.

"Time will cure everything."

"I don't know," the Irishman countered, "but time will never cure a thing like that. It will take more than time to cure it. People have got to cure it."

Rally Tonight Will Answer Fr. Coughlin

A powerful answer to the vicious anti-Semitic incitements of Father Coughlin will be given tonight at the air-cooled Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., where a capacity crowd is expected to join nationally prominent speakers in the demand that Father Coughlin and the Christian Front be investigated by the Department of Justice as the real fifth column in America today. The meeting is under the auspices of the Jewish Peoples Committee and is supported by leading trade unions and other progressive organizations.

Rev. Owen A. Knox of Detroit, prominent fighter against Coughlinism will head the list of speakers. He is chairman of the Michigan Civil Rights Federation and chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

Mr. Knox is expected to head a prominent delegation of citizens to be elected at the meeting, who will see Attorney General Jackson in Washington for the purpose of urging the immediate investigation of Father Coughlin.

Besides Rev. Knox the other speakers scheduled to address the meeting are: Josephine Truslow Adams, descendant of President Adams and chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee for People's Rights; Ben Gold, International President of the Fur and Leather Workers Union; Charles I. Stewart of the Descendants of the American Revolution; Bertha Josselyn Foss, secretary of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights; Hope R. Stevens, chairman of the New York Chapter of the National Negro Congress; and Jean Horie, executive secretary of the N. Y. Youth Congress. Rabbi Moses Miller will act as chairman of the meeting.

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Jobless Should Starve, Says Oracle Babson

Wall St. Prophet Calls On Willkie to Administer Starvation Cure

(Continued from Page 1)

of her six children because of unbearable want, and then killed herself, she was getting the "divine spark" that she was a bankrupt. The one-third of Americans who are living on a brutal marginal existence should understand that it's all in the cards for them. Babson, the infallible, says it's so.

Such hogwash is on a par with that fascist-minded Harvard scientist, Ernest Hooton, whose latest effusion was that "America is in this mess because we pamper the unfit" and "penalize the capable." That really is true just opposite to the way Hooton and Babson mean it. They mean the masses as "unfit" and the wealthy as "capable." But actually it's the masses who are capable and who are penalized by capitalism, while the rich idlers, the monopolists, who are unfit and are being pampered.

Much to Babson's and Hooton's consternation, the American people are realizing that this right slogan applied by them wrongly works out marvellously when it's turned around correctly. The Soviet Union is the proof. There, where the people have gotten rid of the monopolists, the capitalists—including all the capitalist "theorists" like Babson and Hooton—the great genius of the masses surges forward to ever higher levels of achievement, progress and happiness.

These "terrible" people in the Soviet Union, whom the imperialist Czar regarded as "unfit" and "bankrupt" failures, have built, under the leadership of Stalin, the Socialist world of tomorrow—the highest civilization known to man. This world is an inspiration to the "unfit" and "bankrupt" of America.

One may be sure that Babson isn't spouting for Babson alone. He gives—although crudely—the blunt program of war and hunger which stems from both Wall Street's parties, the Republicans and the Democrats. Roosevelt has already begun the "operation"—slashing WPA, anti-trust persecutions of labor, mobilizing the "unfit" masses for cannon-fodder—which Babson hopes Willkie will continue.

The Oracle, therefore, is way behind his Wall Street masters. Evidently, he's getting bankrupt. Nature is pointing an accusing finger at him. For he sounds like his sure-thing advice to helpless investors.

Furriers Call Meeting of Shop Chairmen

The Furriers' Joint Council will hold a special meeting of all its shop chairmen 5 P.M. at Manhattan Center tomorrow at which a report by International President Ben Gold will be the chief topic for discussion.

A letter to each shop chairman stressed that the meeting is "very important" and noted that Manhattan Center is air-cooled.

Gold will report on the situation with respect to the imprisonment of Irving Potash, manager; Joseph Winogradsky, assistant manager; John Vafades manager of Local 70 and Louis Hatos, in the "second conspiracy" trial. Also of the vain efforts that were made to have the four freed on bail.

Gold will make his first appearance before the shop chairmen since a committee of the Joint Council obtained the consent of the General Executive Board of the union to direct him to supervise the affairs of the union in place of the imprisoned leaders.

Gold will also deal with trade problems preliminary to discussion on demands for the coming agreement covering the 20,000 Joint Council members.

The imprisoned fur union leaders were still in the Federal House of Detention in New York. It was still uncertain to which penitentiary they will be sent.

Bay State Ship Tie-Up Ends in Arbitration

BOSTON, July 30. (UP).—Settlement of a three-day steamship strike that had virtually marooned Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard Islands was announced today and officials of the New England Steamship Co., prepared to resume sailings from Woods Hole as soon as crews could be marshaled.



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Question—What is Unemployment Insurance?
Answer—Unemployment Insurance is compensation received by workers, during a period of unemployment. The compensation is theirs as a matter of right and is not charity or relief.

Question—What is the difference between Workmen's Compensation and Unemployment Insurance?
Answer—Workmen's Compensation protects the worker from the cost of accidents while at work, unemployment insurance protects the worker for a short while by providing him some compensation during a period of unemployment.

Question—What are some of the shortcomings of the unemployment insurance law?
Answer—Under the law, unemployed workers still carry a large part of the loss of being without jobs. Unemployment benefits do not begin until a worker has been out of work for several weeks. They provide only a part of the amount he would have earned. They cease after a limited period, even though the worker has not found another job thus forcing the worker to be shut to home relief agencies. The benefits are paid on the basis of prior earnings during the base year, so that low paid workers whose need is likely to be the greatest get the least. No benefits are paid for partial unemployment, that is, for employment that is less than a full week of seven consecutive days.

The law contains too many exemptions so that millions of workers who should be covered by the law are not.

Question—Why was the law passed?
Answer—The Unemployment Insurance law was passed for the purpose of relieving the distress, hardship and insecurity caused by unemployment.

Question—What workers are covered by the Act and how much do they get?
Answer—Workers who are employed by employers subject to the Act and who become unemployed are entitled to benefits of from \$7 to \$15 per week depending upon the highest quarterly wages earned in the "base year." The total amount of benefits to which an employee is entitled in any "benefit year" may not exceed benefits for thirteen weeks of total unemployment.

Question—When does a worker qualify for benefits?
Answer—To qualify for unemployment benefits a worker must:
1. Be totally unemployed.
2. Have registered as totally unemployed and reported for work or otherwise given notice of the continuance of his unemployment.
3. Have had wages paid, to him within his base year equal to at least \$175 to \$375.

Question—Is every employer subject to the Act?
Answer—After December 31, 1936 every employer who employs four or more persons within each of fifteen or more days within any calendar year becomes subject to the act and after the first of the fifteen days within which such employment occurs.

Certain employers, however, such as the State of New York, municipal corporations, governmental subdivisions, federal instrumentalities which are wholly owned by the United States, and non-profit making institutions organized for religious, charitable, scientific, etc., purposes are not classed as employers under the New York law.

Question—What is meant by an employer?
Answer—The law defines "employer" as "any person, partnership, firm, association, public or private, domestic or foreign corporation," including the legal representatives of a deceased person, or the receiver, trustee or successor of any of the above.

Question—Is an employer employing four or more persons in the aggregate in several places (rather than in a single place) in New York State subject to the law?
Answer—Yes. An employer is subject to the law with respect to persons employed by him if, in all of his several places of employment maintained within the State, he employed the required number of such persons.

Question—What employments are exempt from this law?
Answer—The following employments are exempt:
a) Employment as a farm laborer.
b) Employment by an employer of his spouse or minor child.

Question—Where an enterprise employing four or more persons is jointly operated by more than one employer, or where several employers jointly employ four or more persons, is there an employer subject to the law?
Answer—Yes. The several employers will be treated as one employing unit.

"Base Year" means the calendar year immediately preceding the beginning of a benefit year.

"Benefit Year" means the period from April 1st to March 31st and is the year during which benefits are paid.



Not only is a long cool drink delicious and thirst-quenching but it can be very nutritious as well. It is an excellent way to get those much needed vitamins and energy building properties that are so much needed to combat that worn-out and wilted feeling.

During these hot summer days is the ideal time to make a hit by serving some unusual long drinks that will add to our fame as a hostess and make the family ask for more. Here are two suggestions that are sure to prove welcome.

HULA MILK SHAKE

2 Cups pineapple juice
1/4 Cup lemon juice
2 Tsp. molasses
1 Quart of milk.
Combine pineapple juice, lemon juice and molasses. Add slowly to milk and mix thoroughly. Chill. Serve 6.

SPICED MOCHA CHOCOLATE

1 Cup strong coffee
1/4 Cup cocoa
1/2 Cup granulated sugar
1/4 Tsp. cinnamon
4 Cup milk
1/2 Tsp. salt
1/4 Tsp. cloves
2/3 Cup water.

Mix in 1 cup strong coffee and 4 cups of milk. Cook slowly for 3 minutes and stir constantly, until well blended, cool, add a teaspoon of vanilla and mix thoroughly. Chill and serve in tall glasses. Garnish the top with whipped cream or marshmallows. Serves 4.

While on the subject of cool drinks, here is another useful tip. It will help you use up left-over coffee from breakfast and dinner. All you have to do is put it in the ice tray of your refrigerator and freeze it into cubes.

FROZEN COFFEE CUBES

Pour coffee left from breakfast into refrigerator tray and freeze. Use 3 cubes with 1 cup rich milk and a few drops of vanilla to make a delightful coffee milk shake.

Hot weather menus should be strongly on the alkaline side if you hope to outwit the thermometer and maintain a semblance of comfort. You can keep cool by a wise selection of food. One of the best ways to do this is to build your menus around dishes containing milk. Whether you drink it or use it for cooking, it is equally beneficial. Be sure to include lots of green vegetables, salads, milk and fruit when planning your meals.



This dress is suited for small figures. Its bodice shirred from waist to neckline, looks very trim on the right type. The skirt is diagonal white and pink stripes and matches the shoes.

HANDLE STOCKINGS WITH CARE

When you put on or take off a stocking, be careful of sharp fingernails, jewelry and calloused skin.

A good idea is to roll the stocking before putting it on, then slip it over the foot and gently draw it over the calf. This will avoid accidental snags or runs. Wash stockings as soon as possible after each time they are worn. Use a mild soap and lukewarm, soft water. Press or squeeze out the soap suds and rinsing water—never rub or scrub hosiery. Then roll the stockings in a soft towel to absorb the moisture, and hang them over a line to dry, rather than fastening them with clothes pins. Don't hang the stockings in the hot sun or near a hot radiator. The best place is a warm room with circulating air.

Last, never iron hosiery. Ironing not only causes them to lose shape, it can ruin delicate fibers.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1940

Our Readers Make It Possible

The Daily Worker is proud that during one year it has been able to present two first class novels to its readers: Johnny Got His Gun and now Albert Maltz's Underground Stream.

To be able to offer our readers such features requires money. The money comes each year from the contributions with which our readers themselves sustain the paper.

The current fund drive is intended not only to make the day to day publication of the Daily Worker possible, but to insure still more features for the coming year.

We are constantly striving to make the Daily Worker more attractive and to follow the wishes and needs of our present readers and of the new readers whom we hope to win. But without a speedy and complete response to our fund drive, all plans for improving the Daily Worker will remain so many pipe dreams. Send your contribution today to the Daily Worker, 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

An Ominous Confession About the Draft

The steadily rising opposition of the American people to the Burke-Wadsworth Bill for conscription, has stung one of the leading super-"patriots" who is sponsoring the bill. Mr. Grenville Clark of the Military Training Association proclaimed yesterday that not only the compulsory military service, but also the nation-wide registration "is of great moral value. This registration is a vital feature of the bill."

This confession that the Burke-Wadsworth Bill aims at a vast police network against the civil liberties of the American people is a valuable one. It reveals that behind the pretense of "national defense," the worst reactionaries in American life see a wonderful opportunity to get a stranglehold on America's civil liberties and its people's organizations. This sinister confession will stir to new heights the people's opposition which is already making itself effective.

This opposition to conscription is becoming effective.

Some of the canner reactionaries are beginning to pull in their horns as the popular opposition grows. Tricks are being planned to overcome or outwit the people. This is what has to be watched from now on.

They will attempt, perhaps, to postpone Congressional action for a few weeks until the popular clamor dies down. Then they will strike suddenly, taking the nation un-awares.

Or they may decide to offer "concessions" to the people in the form of a "milder" measure, which will contain all the essentials of the original sugar-coated.

By kicking loud and long, the American people can stop this un-American thing. They need not be deceived nor bulldozed by the Wall Street propaganda. It is a patriotic duty to keep America out of all militaristic plots and traps.

Get busy and let your Congressman and Senators know of your opposition to the Conscription Bill!

Wall Street on a Profit Spree

Imagine a single corporation piling up a net profit of more than \$113,000,000 in half a year! That is the staggering sum which General Motors has squeezed out of its workers and its customers and in which war profits have played no small part. This is how General Motors profits have soared in the last three years.

1938—\$33,080,811.

1939—\$101,049,837.

1940—\$113,620,238.

(And remember that in each case, these are the net profits for half a year only!)

The breath-taking haul by General Motors goes hand in hand with the profits which greedy big business throughout the country is stuffing into its pockets. The preliminary report of 100 leading Wall Street corporations, for example, show net profits of 60 per cent for the first half of this year over the same period of 1939.

Roosevelt's "defense" program means a profit spree for big industry paid for by the masses of people. Now is clearly the time for the unions to insist upon substantial wage increases in every industry.

Judicial Cruelty

It was unbelievable cruelty when a Kings County Judge the other day imposed a sentence of 30 days on a mother who showed emotion over the sentencing of her son.

Mrs. Mary Perrone, upon hearing Judge Franklin Taylor give her 19-year-old boy seven and a half to fifteen years, broke into weeping and screaming, as almost any mother might do. Judge Taylor had her brought up before the bar, gave her 30 days for contempt, and then threatened to do the same to the mothers of the other defendants.

This is an example of the callousness of capitalism, which reaches its most cynical expression in the courts. Mrs. Perrone's son, along with two other boys 16 and 17 years of age, had been convicted of a payroll robbery involving \$1,114. But what is it that drives youngsters to crime? That is, what major factor other than the brutal capitalist society of which Judge Taylor's action was such a shocking example?

About 4,000,000 youths are unemployed in the country, unable to attend school, the enforced poverty of their families often compelling them into the criminal byways of a dead-end existence. The young generation seeks opportunity—passage of the American Youth Act—but Wall Street offers them military regimentation, war and hunger.

The imprisonment of Mrs. Perrone solves nothing. In fact, it shows much more about the courts which seem to become drunk with power during war hysteria. Such inhuman treatment of a mother is a challenge to the sense of decency and fair play so deeply imbedded among the American people.

A Fitting Birthday Present

Henry Ford's 77th birthday was observed with feelings of tenderness by all goon squads, Wagner Act violators and by Adolph Hitler.

But the auto workers, now meeting in convention in St. Louis, know that the one birthday present which Ford really deserves, is a giant organizing drive to crack his open-shop citadel at last.

Military Service in 'The Western Hemisphere'

President Roosevelt's latest move is to ask for the right to call all National Guardsmen of the states to one full year of active military service.

This shows that even before Congress has had a chance to debate the Draft Bill, and while the people are stating their opposition, he is moving ahead with his military program anyway.

Young men will be rudely jerked out of their jobs with no assurances whatever that they will ever get them back. Families dependent on their earnings will suffer hardships.

These men may be sent to service "in the Western Hemisphere" somewhere. This takes in a vast territory including Latin and South America. What relation does this all bear to the defense of the United States? None that meets the eye. On the contrary, aggression and conquest are its real aims.

London's Brokers Are Wise

Although the newspapers here try to give the impression that the new British Budget makes it tough for the upper crust of English millionaires, the London Stock Exchange is wise.

Said the Wall Street Journal (July 25), "Stocks in London React Favorably to New Taxation . . . new taxation less than expected . . . market quotations consequently went up."

Actually, at least half of the new war taxation in Britain is a SALES TAX on the daily needs of the common people. It robs the poorest of the poor.

In London, as in Berlin, Tokio or Wall Street, the handful of wealthy finance capitalists are getting rich out of the juicy war contracts. The war gives them an opportunity to get richer—at the expense of their own country.

The London Stock Exchange only proves once more that it is an imperialist war in which the common people on both sides are dying.

Pétain Fears 'Agitators'

From Berne, Switzerland, came an Associated Press dispatch:

"The Pétain government was said to have ordered its guards to assist the Germans in keeping out of the unoccupied zone any French soldiers fleeing from Nazi prison camps. Anxiety over food supplies and agitators was believed to have dictated the Vichy government's order."

So once again—as over and over in the past—the Pétain-Laval fascists demonstrate that they fear the French people more than they do the Nazis. With Hitler, they have a common fear of "agitators" for freedom and combine with the conqueror to strangle the voice of the people. It is such a regime with which Mr. Bullitt is entranced.

GOING OVER THE HURDLE

By Ellis



Communist Party Places Roosevelt and Willkie in Same Reactionary Camp

Browder and Foster in Statement Call Both War Parties: Say Roosevelt Dismantling New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

solid and substantial businessmen. As against the needs and demands of the masses, Republican and Democratic Parties are solidly united; in words they recognize them, but in deeds they betray them; the fight between the two old parties is a real fight only within the limitations of their united front against the people; their differences are only those between the special interests and groups within the ruling classes, between two methods of doing the same thing, and between the vested interests of the professional politicians of the two parties, the rivalry between 'Ins' and 'Outs.'

"Republicans and Democrats, Willkie and Roosevelt, are united on a war program of tens of billions of dollars in armaments, and millions of conscripted soldiers, all of which makes sense only as preparations for jumping into the middle of the imperialist war of redivision of the world.

"Republicans and Democrats are united on a foreign policy of sharp hostility against the Soviet Union, thus repulsing the only powerful potential friend of the U. S., and the greatest force for peace in this war-torn world. Both agree on the policy called 'aiding the Allies,' the most practical result of which was to give Hitler more American planes than the U. S. Army and Navy has today. Both are agreed in sacrificing China to the Japanese militarists, just as they agreed on stabbing Spain in the back, to gain profits for American imperialists. Both are united on an attitude toward Latin-America of which the infamous Summer Welles is the symbol, so hated by Latin Americans, which combines every odious feature of imperialist domination.

"The most reactionary section of finance capital, which is at the same time the most powerful and

decisive, controls and is represented by both Republican and Democratic parties, both Willkie and Roosevelt. Their differences, so far as the people are concerned, amount to no more than a division of labor, the better to deceive the masses, and to prevent their independent political organization and struggles, while the chains of conscription for bloody war and unexampled exploitation are riveted around their necks.

"Clearly, for the people such conflicts are meaningless. Toward the Republican and Democratic parties the people, to the extent that they are politically awake and conscious, can have but one word: 'A plague on both your houses!'

"The working class, and all toilers, the people, must begin to break the vicious circle of the 'two party system,' which binds them under the dictatorship of the economic royalists. There can be no progress, except that which begins with the repudiation of both Wall Street's parties.

"That is the great outstanding lesson of the Philadelphia and Chicago conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties. That is the beginning of political wisdom for the common people of America.

National Committee,
Communist Party of U. S. A.
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER,
Chairman,
EARL BROWDER,
General Secretary."

Defense Board Blocks Oil Anti-Trust Suit

(Continued from Page 1)

queries to the National Defense Commission.

But the Daily Worker learned from an authoritative source that the Commission had already spoken—by putting heat on the Department of Justice to refrain from bothering the oil companies.

The Anti-Trust Division has been given a green light by the Roosevelt Administration in pressing charges against CIO and AFL trade unions.

Real anti-trust suits against bona fide monopolies are, however, being discouraged by the President and his Defense Commission as "detrimental to National Defense."

DECREE LOW WAGES

Only a few weeks ago the Defense Commission held that it would not be in the interest of "National Defense" if aluminum workers got ten cents an hour more from the gigantic Aluminum Corporation of America.

Now the Commission has added a new facet to its definition of "National Defense" by halting action against the oil monopoly.

As the Administration's policy

shapes up, workers are to be prevented from fighting for a few cents more an hour and threatened with anti-trust suits when they do, while the big monopolies are to be encouraged to make fabulous profits and to be protected from enforcement of the law by the Anti-Trust Division and the National Labor Relations Board.

The suit against the oil companies was begun two years ago by the Anti-Trust Division before the Roosevelt Administration had abandoned New Deal policies and legislation.

From the beginning, the case was slated to be the biggest and most important ever undertaken by the Division. Approximately \$200,000 was spent in preparing the case, and the Division's best attorneys were assigned to the job of whipping the charges into shape.

SAVING FOR CONSUMERS

The purpose of the case was to break up the complete control over production, refining, transportation and marketing of oil by the same companies.

Department of Justice officials

believed when the case was started that if they could break up the industry into its different component parts that they could save consumers millions of dollars a year.

They had planned to cut out the price differential between high test gas and ordinary gas and to reduce the price of gas generally by a substantial amount.

A few months ago the last legal obstacles to this suit was cleared when the Supreme Court upheld charges by the Anti-Trust Division against 12 Midwest oil companies.

The Anti-Trust Division had gone so far with the case that it decided to go through with the prosecution after the Supreme Court victory.

Final details were whipped into shape, and the word was passed around that the date for the suit was to be Monday, July 29.

Then the Defense Commission stepped in and made it plain that the Roosevelt Administration does not intend to have the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice prosecute trusts.

Havana Conference Adopts U. S. Plan For 'Trusteeship'

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, July 30.—Voting against the economic proposal introduced by the Chilean delegation and adopting the Declaration of Havana which embodies the United States proposal for "trusteeship" although in somewhat disguised terms, the consultative conference of foreign ministers adjourned today. The last session of the conference will be held at 5 P.M. today. Cordell Hull is expected to leave for the United States tonight.

The text of the Declaration adopted at the conference, though it does not correspond completely with the language of the North American delegation's original proposals, nevertheless fundamentally adopts the system proposed by Hull. The word "administration," however, is substituted for the word "trusteeship" in the text of the Declaration.

Dr. Melo, head of the Argentine delegation, finally accepted the declaration, but stipulated that the Argentine Government at Buenos Aires reserved the right to finally pass on the Declaration. This was felt here to leave a loophole for Argentine to back out of the agreement.

The agreement establishes a committee of the 21 American Republics to administer the colonies. This means, of course, that it will be Wall Street which will control the committee and the colonies as well. An important section of the Declaration states that any nation may assume the initiative in taking over the colonies if their security is threatened.

Popular opinion here feels that the imperialist government of the United States does not want to lose the opportunity of taking over the colonies of the Dutch, French and perhaps the colonies of the British colonial empire here in America.

The Mexican proposal on aid to the Spanish refugees and Chile's proposal for conference action on Franco's diplomatic aggression against her have been completely ignored by the conference. The proposal for aid to the refugees will be sent to Washington for "study."

Commenting on the conference, the popular newspaper "Hoy" declares in an editorial: "We must state that the resolutions adopted at the Havana conference by no means interpret the will of our peoples. The resolution adopted is the result of despicable concessions and intrigues on the part of those who hope to win the good wishes of the magnates of Yankee imperialism by any and all means."

Letters From Our Readers

Additional Data on the
USSR and Estonian People

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

"Truth, like the sun, submits to be obscured; but, like the sun, only for a time."

The ultra-reactionary Mr. Sumner Welles tried to obscure truth when in a public statement the other day he vent his aristocratic hatred of the Soviet Union charging its government with the crime of "grabbing" three Baltic countries.

But it so happened that the truth was brought to light in Adam Lapi's dispatch to the Sunday Worker, July 28.

Now I wish to submit another bit from recorded facts that may help to further clarify truth with regard to the attitude shown by the population of one of the three Baltic countries involved toward the Bolsheviks of Russia at the time when the United States Government along with those of Britain and France were exerting their efforts to keep the three Baltic States in the clutches of the White Guard Russians seeking to become masters of the Russian people.

From Page 193 of a book, "A History of European Diplomacy—1914-1925," by R. B. Mowat, M. A. London—Edward Arnold & Co., 1927, I quote:

"Estonia, with its capital at Reval and its university at Dorpat, is the next after Finland of the Russian border States. In 1918 the country was in occupation of German military forces. Great Britain gave arms and munitions to the Estonians, and a British squadron protected their coast. A commander of ability was found in Estonia, General Laidoner. There were also numerous anti-Bolshevik Russians in Estonia, AND IT WAS FROM HERE that General Yudenitch made his daring and hopeful but unsuccessful raid against Petrograd in October, 1919. The Estonians and the anti-Bolshevik Russians DID NOT AGREE TOGETHER. Yudenitch ascribed the failure of his advance on Petrograd TO LACK OF SUPPORT FROM THE ESTONIANS." (The emphasis is mine.)

A. G. D.

Catchwords of Ruling Class To Hold and Extend Power

Washington, D. C.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Nothing could be more pitiful than the spectacle of the two major capitalist party conventions. Nothing could convince the American people more clearly that the Democratic and Republican parties are bankrupt than the hollow, empty nothingness of their platforms.

The future of America rests not on a large army and navy, France had both of these; but on the well-being and health of its citizens, on the feeling that they have a stake in the future of their country.

Let not the lesson of France be lost to the American people. Patriotism, honor, democracy are the catchwords of the ruling classes to hold and extend their power. Capitalism cannot save America. A genuine people's party must do so. J. W. A.

MGM Hides Profit Made This Year

By Charles Glenn

HOLLYWOOD.—If you don't mind wading through a fine mess of figures, we'd like to illustrate in what devious way the bank boys can distort their figures and make everyone think they're "not making as much as they made last year." Maybe it isn't of world shaking importance. Again, maybe it will help in scanning the "boss' financial statements."

Loew's Inc. (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer), has just published figures on the net profits for 40 weeks ending June 6. This profit was \$7,996,394 (4.39 per share if you've got a share), compared with a net take of \$8,173,060 (4.62 per share) in the same period last year. A difference of \$176,666. They advertised, of course, they were not making so much.

BUT... last year, they set up a contingency reserve fund (fight labor unions, etc.) of \$1,620,000. This year, their "contingency" is \$3,100,000.

Add that difference of over a million bucks, at least the net on "Gone With the Wind," to the advertised net profits. You begin to get the idea. Profits were easily decreased by setting up the "contingency fund." The unions will be told "we're losing money."

Does red-baiting work? There's no need to go into a long debate on the matter. Just take a gander at the American Guild of Variety Artists. Eight members of the executive of the Guild, headed by President Dave Fox, have just walked off the vaudeville union stage, after their charges of "communism" died a sad, sad death.

The union was set up last fall after the fight against the racketeers in the American Federation of Actors which split the profession wide open. Things went along swimmingly for a month or two. Then the boys started faction stuff. Rank-and-filers were just plain disgusted. Weekly Variety came to the rescue, editorializing that the boys at the top were driving a wedge in the union with their unexampled charges of communism.

Off and on The Vine

As a result of this editorial on top of the rank-and-file disgust, there's been a shakeup in the Gotham local. Things are a little smoother. And red-baiting still doesn't work. You'll soon see another full page ad in your poison press, bought and paid by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. This one too has been hacked out by the playwright Robert E. Sherwood who is so, so enamored of Wall Street these days.

It's a shame that this very questionable setup puts the burden of

"WE BUILD THEM UP"

How the Draft Broke Up the Dale Family-- A Short Story

By Gertrude Ried

MISS DODGE carefully took the dust rag out of the rear corner of the lower drawer. With careful, efficient movements she wiped off the top of her new mahogany desk, then rolled the rag into a compact ball and returned it to its reserved place in the drawer.

Carefully and efficiently she unwrapped the yellow jonquils which she bought every morning from the little, withered Italian man in front of the office building, and placed them in a bright blue vase, which the janitor had already filled with water. Funny how he never forgets the water, and always forgets to dust the desk.

Miss Dodge glanced at her wristwatch. Five minutes to nine. Ten minutes before Betty'll be here. Enough time to look over the headlines. She seated herself erectly in her chair, and methodically unfolded the New York Courier.

Before she had gotten past the front page war news, the door swung open, and Betty, petite and collegiate, the only one of the case workers they called by her first name, swung in. Involuntarily Miss Dodge glanced at her watch.

"Ah, ha," laughed Betty, as she threw her stop red hat on her desk, "foiled you this time. It's just nine o'clock. God knows how I made it. Biggest mystery of the century."

Her brown eyes twinkled with fun, her girlish, mobile body swinging gaily, she ambled over to the desk, threw her navy reffer over the back of her chair, and shot out in a world-wide tone that did not match the innocence of her baby stare, "Well, how's our little old war coming along, now that Uncle Sam's got his finger in it?"

"Oh dear," Miss Dodge shook her head woefully, "the war, the draft, it's ghastly."

"Say, that reminds me," Betty interrupted, "your client, that blond dream of yours, is outside waiting to see you. Well, how's our little old war coming along, now that Uncle Sam's got his finger in it?"

"Mr. Dale? I wonder what it can be. I wonder what it can be." Miss Dodge's usually tranquil brow was knotted into a worried frown, as she walked over to the reception room, and nodded at her client through the slightly opened door.

"I think I know," answered Betty, as she caught a half frightened, half questioning look in Miss Dodge's grey eyes.

By the time she returned to her desk she had regained her ever-present poise, the envy of every other case worker in the Community Aid Society, and was prepared to meet her client's problems.

He walked into the room, not with his challenging, self-confident swagger, that had delighted Betty and upset Miss Dodge, but with an unvoiced dejected stoop.

"Good morning, Mr. Dale, won't you be seated."

He sat down hesitantly. "Miss Dodge, I've come to say goodbye." "Have you a job elsewhere, Mr. Dale?" Even as she uttered these words she knew they were false.

"Well," he laughed a little bitterly, and his old familiar aggressiveness and cynicism that she had fought against seemed to peep through for a brief minute. "Well, in a way you might say it's a new job. I'm going to war."

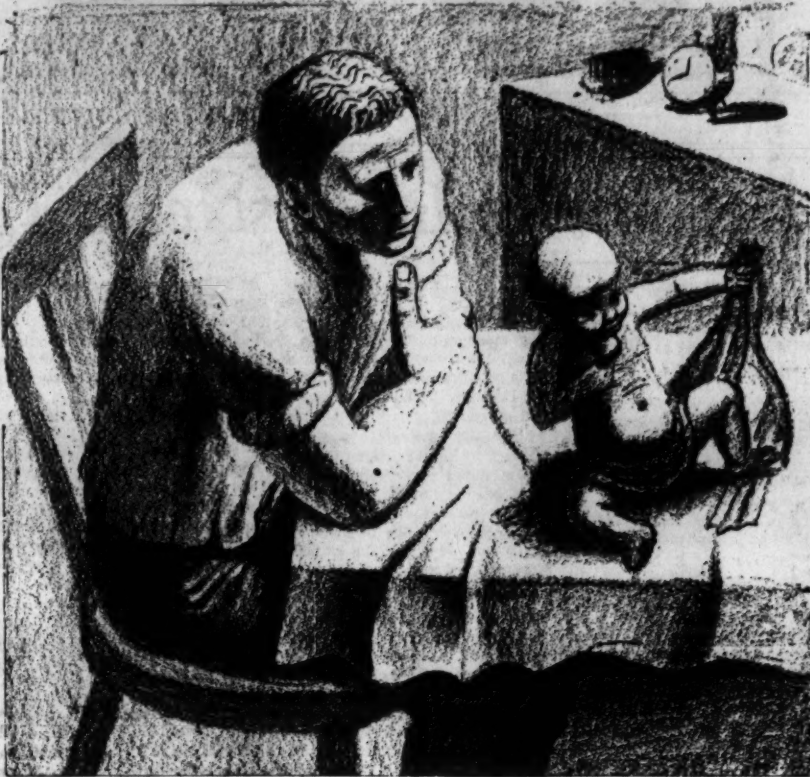
Miss Dodge did not answer. She did not know what to say. For the first time in her exemplary career, her training and skill in getting over embarrassing or difficult spots had failed her.

"Well, here's one thing I can't lick, Miss Dodge," his voice was steeper now.

She opened her mouth to say, "You can, you can," as she had told him during the first interview when he had threatened to be "unmanageable." But the words stuck in her throat. Why didn't she make use of this interview as treatment relationship? Why was she tongue-tied and mute like the veriest idiot?

"Miss Dodge," an apologetic smile curved his large crude mouth, he lowered his eyes, "I don't mean to be belittling, but this thing's hit me hard. Just when things were beginning to pick up again. I want to thank you for all you've done. You've been swell. And when I'm gone," his large mouth screwed up into a tight knot, "will you sort of keep an eye on Maggie and the kid?"

ERIC MUNK.



"He watched his child at play..."—BY IRVING AMEN

"Why, yes, of course, Mr. Dale. You can depend on me." Her words sounded so silly to her. She felt so impotent. As he walked toward the door, his "thank you, Miss Dodge," seemed faraway, and his receding figure became like an apparition.

When the door shut, Miss Dodge planted her elbow on the desk and rested her forehead in the palm of her hand. An almost imperceptible shudder passed through her body. She shook her pen back and forth in a nervous flurry, then wrote, slowly, haltingly, "April 3, 1941. Mr. D. called today..." She stopped short. Her pen would go no further.

"It's a wonderful world. We build 'em up, and they mow 'em down, just now 'em down." Betty's words brought back life to her semi-paralyzed brain.

She said nothing. Her forehead resting on her outstretched palm seemed suddenly heavy. Her brain was like a whirling dynamo. Memories, memories, memories rushed in upon her.

A cold slushy morning in February. Betty bundled in a racoon coat, swung into the office. Her eyes, big with the baby stare that never left them, her voice sharp

with incongruous mockery said, "My, my, Mrs. Elizabeth Booth, late again. How you are undermining the professional standards of the agency." Then making a spin toward Miss Dodge, she said, "Say, I've got a honey of a case for you. He's a blond dream, a Greek god, I tell you. No, not that, a Viking. That's it, a Viking. And ready to tear the world to pieces. His name's Robert Dale. I told him you'd be out to see him today. Here's the case."

"What's the complaint?" "Just plain ordinary unemployment, complicated by a slight case of domestic discord. But nothing fancy. So don't you go hunting around for an oedipus complex or something. There's nothing wrong with Robert that a steady job won't cure."

Miss Dodge stiffened at the dig, and wanted very much to be able to say something terribly devastating to her, but could find nothing. Well, how could she expect her to understand the hidden, unvoiced motives of human behavior? Betty was limited. She could see nothing but the gross economic and social factors. But then Betty had not had special psychiatric training at the

American School for Social Work. A warm glow enveloped her as she thought of Dr. Riggard's stirring lectures on the individualized approach to clients:

"Remember the individual first and last. To serve your client you must understand his emotional conflicts, the determining role of the unconscious. Only then can we help integrate the client's personality, and open up opportunities for him."

That afternoon Miss Dodge set forth to serve her newest client, Robert Dale, with all the skill and techniques at her command. As she climbed the three flights of stairs that led to his east side flat, she made a mental note of the questions she would ask, and the way she would steer the interview.

Gently she knocked at the door. "Who's there?" the question was sharp and hostile.

"Miss Dodge," she replied even more gently. Her gentleness always got them.

The door opened and in front of her stood her client. For a second she was startled. Betty was right. A blond dream, a Viking. His towering figure seemed to fill the entire kitchen. The bulk of him made her feel suddenly small. A fleeting picture of the incongruity of the situation flashed through her mind, of her trying to shape his destiny. A mouse leading a lion. Hurriedly she shook off the thought. It was her job to tackle the tough and impossible situations.

She would look him in the eye and get on with her business. But his sapphire blue gaze threw her off base. She searched through the kitchen for refuge, and finally found it in a half-dressed baby planted on the kitchen table playing with some clothes pins.

"Robert Junior?" she asked. "Yep, my kid," his eyes were immobile, still fastened on her. With a faint trace of bitterness he added, "Yep, I'm the nursemaid. How'd you like that?"

Then, without waiting for a lead from her, with sudden belligerence, he plunged into his story.

"I've been out of work for some six months now. The last two months haven't had more than about ten days work. And now, I can't even go out looking for something. Gotta stay home and mind the kid. My wife's got a job, waiting on table in some hash-house uptown. Funny set-up, eh? Her going out to work, and me staying home, cleaning up, washing baby clothes, fixing supper."

Feeling of inadequacy, she thought, due to reversed domestic. Betty's mocking words that kept bobbing up and down.

"Sometimes," he continued, "I think I can't stand it another minute. Ten times, twenty times," he thrust his hands into his back pockets, and paced up and down. "I was all set to ship out like I used to do when I was single—'footloose and fancy free, you know.' A nostalgic kick came into his eyes. "But I couldn't. The kid. I couldn't leave the kid."

He turned sharply on his heels, walked over to the baby. His face still cast in a belligerent mold he glared at the clothes pins lying spread out beside the baby, then mumbled: "That woman'll drive me crazy. Keeps nagging at me about getting work. Everybody else gets work, she says, but me. And she keeps telling me about the guys she meets at work, and how they want to date her up, and if it weren't for the kid, she'd go. My mother was right. I shouldn't have married her. She's no good."

Mother? Oedipus...? But Betty's mocking words interrupted her thoughts again.

(To Be Concluded Tomorrow)

Writers Send Open Letter to Havana

The League of American Writers sent an open letter to Secretary Cordell Hull and the Pan-American Conference presenting a five-point program in behalf of the anti-fascist refugees trapped in France, it was announced by the League. The letter was signed by the foremost American professors, instructors and writers throughout the nation and called for immediate aid to those real anti-fascist refugees who fought Hitler before and ever since he came to power.

The letter reads:

The terms of the armistice under which France surrendered to Germany and Italy endanger the lives of a large number of anti-fascist refugees, many of great distinction, who now, as German and Italian subjects, are to be returned to their respective countries. This includes large numbers of Poles, Czechs, and Austrians who are regarded as German subjects. Some of them are in especial danger because of their service in the former International Brigade of the Spanish Republican Government. Others, including internationally known scientists, writers, doctors, lawyers, etc., have long been marked men by reason of their anti-fascist activities of varied types. In addition, approximately 100,000 Spanish Republican men, women and children are in exile in France and are now faced with forcible return to Fascist Spain.

Mexico and other Latin-American countries have signified their willingness to admit a large number of these refugees. Mexico has, in addition, offered the protection of its government to these refugees while they are in France, both in German-occupied territory and French-occupied territory. The Chilean and Cuban Embassies in Washington and the Bolivian Legations have recommended to their respective governments a similar program of protection. These plans would be greatly furthered by the cooperation of all American governments and relief agencies, including the Red Cross societies.

Inasmuch as the agenda of the forthcoming Havana Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers provides for a discussion of this subject, we urge:

A. That our government immediately instruct the United States delegation to the Havana Conference to propose to the Conference that all American governments extend their protection at once to the anti-fascist refugees in France whose lives are in danger, and that this protection be offered to all such refugees without distinction or discrimination.

B. That the American governments immediately notify the French government and the governments of all belligerent nations of such offers of protection.

C. That the American governments immediately instruct their diplomatic representatives in France to issue visas to the refugees, such visas to be good for either temporary or permanent entry to the American countries issuing them and their numbers to be as large as the conditions and laws of the respective countries make possible.

D. That the diplomatic representatives of the American countries in France be instructed to transport, under their protection, the refugees to French-occupied and/or Portuguese ports, transportation to be provided and paid for by the American governments. Red Cross societies and other interested agencies.

E. That a commission be set up consisting of representatives of the American governments, Red Cross societies, relief agencies, labor groups, and other in-

World Is Full Of Refugees, Thinks Woody

Man alive, I'm a telling you, when that Spanish Relief Committee goes after something, they really do it up right. I've been to a bunch of their blowouts here lately, the one at Bill Gropper's home not long ago, and one Sunday out on Staten Island, and at both places the places were packed to the brim with folks having the time of their life, and at the same time doing good work to help the thousands of prisoners and refugees in lightning struck Spain. I ain't never seen a happier, louder singing, harder hitting, sun-tanner bunch of folks in my life. And when you say refugees I think about the folks in drought stricken Oklahoma, too. It looks like the old world is overloaded with refugees. Most of us are that way now. You might even be refusing up there on Park Ave., or on Riverside Drive, or 'th Ave., or even up there in Washington in some office we put you in—but the world is too full of refugees—and folks a migrating around a looking for a home and a job, and a little work and a little rest. (Someday I look for them to all migrate in the right direction and just camp down here on good old Wall St., and just sort of raise our voices, and fists, and maybe our families there.)

WOODY.

interested organizations, to arrange the protection, evacuation, and rehabilitation of the refugees.

Further, we urge that, in keeping with the generous offers of asylum made by Latin American countries, our Department of State cooperate with the proper government agencies to make available ships for the transportation of the refugees to the American countries admitting them, the cost to be born by the United States government and/or the American Red Cross and other interested organizations.

The signers include:

Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, Church Peace Union, N. Y.; Prof. Ruth Benedict, Columbia University, N. Y.; Prof. Franz Boa, Columbia University, N. Y.; Prof. Walter B. Cannon, Harvard Medical School, Mass.; Dr. J. McKee Cattell, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Henry S. Coffin, Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.; Prof. Robert L. Hale, Columbia University, N. Y.; Dr. Robert S. Lynd, Columbia University, N. Y.; Helen Merrill Lynd, Sarah Lawrence College, N. Y.; Dean Charles M. McCann, New York University, N. Y.; Bishop Francis S. McConnell, Methodist Church, N. Y.; Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard University, Mass.; Prof. Clyde R. Miller, Columbia University, N. Y.

Prof. S. A. Mitchell, University of Virginia; Dr. Roscoe P. Pulliam, Southern Illinois Normal University; Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Columbia University, N. Y.; Prof. Harlow Shapley, Harvard University, Mass.; Prof. L. J. Stadler, University of Missouri; Dr. Ordway Tead, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Randall Thompson, Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. Harold C. Urey, Columbia University, N. Y.; Carleton Washburn, Winnetka, Ill.; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Westport, N. Y.

Young Negro Soprano to Perform for New Masses

Alison Burroughs, versatile young Negro mezzo-soprano, will make her first appearance as a singer when she appears on a program at Chester's Sunbarg Summer resort in Woodbourne, New York, on Sunday, August 4, for the benefit of the New Masses. She shares the program with the nationally famous concert pianist, Harry Cumpson.

Miss Burroughs' career has been a wide and varied one. When she was in her teens she was interested in the Negro dance. This concert took place at the Kaufman Theatre at the 92nd St. Y. M. H. A. before an enthusiastic overflow audience. It was at this same concert that Katharine Dunham, gifted Negro dancer, made her first New York appearance.

Miss Burroughs now operates a school together with Miss Ruth Alherland for Applied Motion in the Dance, Music and Theatre in Harlem.

THE STAGE

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Central Park Concert Over WNYC at 8:15

Naumbert Symphony Orchestra heard in the second of three annual memorial concerts from Central Park Mall over WNYC at 8:15 tonight.

Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra in weekly concert over WOR at 11:15 tonight.

SHORTWAVE BAND

Radio Center, Moscow, 6:00 PM, Italian, 7:34 MC, 7:00 PM, Spanish, 7:34, 15:04 MC, 8:00 PM, English, 8:30, 12:50, 15:04 MC.

Voice of China, Chungking, China, 9:30 PM, 12:5 MC.

BROADCAST BAND DAILY PROGRAMS

MORNING

8:45-WNYC—News

WABC—Woman's Page of the Air

8:55-WNYC—Around New York Today

WJZ—AP News

9:00-WNYC—Masterwork Hour

WJZ—Condensed News

WJZ—Woman of Tomorrow

WJZ—Condensed News

9:05-WNYC—News About Women

WJZ—Condensed News

9:15-WABC—News

WJZ—Polly the Shopper

9:30-WJZ—Breakfast Club

9:45-WNYC—News

10:00-WNYC—"Your Child" Series

WMA—News

10:15-WNYC—Chamber Music Trio

10:30-WNYC—UP Dance Music

11:00-WNYC—News

WABC—Short Short Stories

WJZ—Hour of Request Music

WJZ—Trans-Radio News

11:10-WNYC—Fr. Knickerbocker Suggests

11:15-WNYC—Musical Comedy Members

11:45-WNYC—"You and Your Health"

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNYC—Midday Symphony

WJZ—UP News

WJZ—Meet the Artist

WMA—World's Fair Program

12:15-WMA—News

12:25-WJZ—UP News

12:30-WOR—Trans-Radio News

WJZ—Farm and Home Hour

WNEW—David Lowe, News of Stage and Screen

12:45-WJZ—Condensed News

WMA—Good Living Program

1:00-WNYC—Missing Persons Alarms

1:05-WNYC—Organ Recital from Temple of Religion at the Fair

1:15-WMA—Easy Aces

1:30-WNYC—Metropolitan Review with Ralph Barton

WMA—Dance Music

2:00-WNYC—News

2:15-WNYC—Opera Hour

WJZ—Typical American Family

WJZ—UP News

WJZ—Rogers U. Homemaking Forum

WJZ—Favorite Waltzes

2:45-WOR—Trans-Radio News

2:55-WOR—St. Louis Cards-Boston Bees

3:00-WNYC—Educational Milestones

3:15-WNYC—News WJZ—Vic and Bode

4:00-WABC—Columbia Lecture Hall

WJZ—Club Matinee

WJZ—Juilliard Institute of Music Summer Recital, Samuel Lardner, Violinist, Guest Soloist

4:30-WMA—Movie-Land Review

WJZ—Hour of Symphonic Music

WJZ—Romantic and You

5:00-WMA—News WJZ—Dance Music

WNYC—Music to Swim By

5:15-WJZ—Malcolm Clair, Stories for Children

WOR—According to Hoyt

WABC—Harpsichord Recital

5:30-WNYC—NYA Talent Shop

5:35-WNYC—etain etain etain etain

WOR—Dance Music

WJZ—Musical Stories, Irene Wicker

WJZ—Stories in Music in Cooperation with New York Public Library WABC—Pop Concert

8:45-WNYC—UP News

Character Portrayals Distinguish 'Daybreak'

DAYBREAK, made in France. Directed by Marcel Carne. Starring Jean Gabin. At the Little Carnegie.

"Daybreak" is another of those always interesting and sometimes moving screen dramas that have come to us out of France these last few years. Always interesting because you find real people in them, projected perfectly by splendid actors; but only rarely deeply moving because many of

young girl whom he loves; by Jules Berry as the aging animal trainer who treats humans with as much sadism as he does his animals; and by Arietty as one of the vaudeville performers' victims whom Gabin befriends.

But none of these one-line descriptions is adequate to convey the full complexity and subtlety of the relations between these four. In the drab streets and bars and bedrooms of their corner of town they pass insecurely back and forth across the margins of hate and love and suspicion. There are some very moving sequences, as when Gabin tells the girl he loves about his past life. And the scene showing the murderer leaning out of his attic window, yelling to the crowd gathered below in the street to watch the police corner a killer: "You stare as though you've never seen a murderer before! Many men kill, only they do it more craftily... It's like the sand in here..." And he touches his chest, choking up with the sand spraying from his blagun in the factory. The lines only hint at the real source of the problem.

Throughout the film there are many fine touches of character and atmosphere that fuse into a solidly authentic background for the story. The captions in English are frequent and enough to make the drift of dialogue clear. See the film. It will probably be the last of its kind to come from France for some time.

M. M.

PIONEER



Wallace Berry heads the cast of "20 Mule Team," playing Thursday through Sunday at the R.K.O. Jefferson on 14th St. "Typhoon" is also on the program.

Negro Musician Heard In Recital Tonight

The Art Institute presents Alfred Manning, young Negro concert pianist in a program of musical pieces tonight at 82 East 13th St. The program consists of: Musical selections from Beethoven, Shostakovich, De Falla and others. Alfred Manning is known in musical circles for excellent interpretation and tonal quality.

PERSONAL

But Not Private

By DAVE FARRELL

Slow Music, Professor

In no household west of the Great Divide has the collapse of the Dodgers caused the untold misery than it has in the Farrell's. Not only are my wife and son great Dodger fans—but I myself had just about sold an article on them to one of the better paying slicks. But the debacle caused editors to "regretfully come to the conclusion that you have been a trifle premature and optimistic for a magazine as realistic as ours."

At this point I am contemplating filling actions against the MM. Durocher, MacPhail, et al., charging them with torts to my tots. On second thought the action should be filed against guys like Bucky Walters, Paul Derringer, Junior Thompson—but the idea hardly seems court-worthy. I think I'll just have to charge it up to profit and loss.

Concerning the Youngest DiMaggio

It seems to me that I started beating the tom-toms for Dominic a long time ago, the day after the season of '38 closed, when I had quite a chat with Mr. Francois Villon O'Doul, he who once led the National League in hitting. It was Lefty's claim then that Dom would do everything better than Joe except hit for distance. I have always insisted that he can throw like Bob Meusel and he's a cat on the bases. Now that they're like him spell Lou Finney, the young San Francisco Italian boy is playing plenty of ball. What they're going to do about Finney is a real problem. Finney is having the best year he's ever had and Dom is too valuable to be benched.

Concerning the Jim Crow Law

I hate to credit the big nickel magazines with even the right time but a couple of articles in this week's issues of the two largest mags should have some effect on moulding sentiment throughout the country towards getting the Negro his chance in O.B. In the large industrial sections—I think the fans are known to see the Negroes get their rightful place. But it's what is known as the hinterland that has been holding up progress. I credit neither of the writers of the two articles I refer to with consciously doing anything to break down that GD Jim Crow law. But they have painted such a good picture of fellows like Gibson, Paige, Suttles and the Latin American Negroes that they have started fans thinking.

And your fan—being a worker—when he gets it sorted out—will demand the right to see the best in baseball, the same as he does in football, boxing, and track and field. And that, of course, will mean the best regardless of color. But in the meantime, papers like ours have to keep pounding away.

A Tip for Joe McCarthy

You've been in a bad way at the first hassock, Joe, ever since Lou Gehrig had to hang them up. Dahlgren may be a beautiful defensive player—who hits a long ball occasionally. But you'd have to admit if Mike Gonzalez had scouted him he'd repeat, "Good field—No hit!"

If you're going to stick with the guy forever then there's no point in your listening to me.

But if you want the classiest first baseman since George Sisler—you'll find him in the PCL. His name is George Archie and he works for Emil Sick, who owns the Seattle franchise and a brewery. Sick has been a great friend of the Rupperts and will sell—at a fancy price, of course. Archie was sent to Seattle from Detroit in the Freddie Hutchinson deal. But Archie will be remembered when only Spike Briggs' bookkeeper and Del Baker can think of Big Freddie's last name. Here's your first-sacker, Joe. Barrow is no piker when it comes to spending for a pennant. He won't put out often—but this is a B.O. MUST!

It's Vacation Time!

You close your eyes for a moment... and let yourself dream. And in that dream there comes to you the image of acres of cool green country—where you roam and rest to your heart's content... where you play tennis and swim... where you ride and go boating... where the food is tempting and delicious and the entertainment delightful. Open your eyes and make your dream come true—come to Unity where you get all this and more.

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DR. ALFRED GOLDSTEIN speaks at the Brighton Community Center, 2200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, tonight at 9:15 on "Social Democracy and the War." Air-cooled lecture hall. Admission 25c.

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SPORTS

DAILY WORKER

SPORTS

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1940

Don Budge Lauds Negro Tennis Ace

By Bill Newton

Red-headed, grinning Don Budge was on his game and then some Monday evening and so Jimmy McDaniel, national Negro singles king, didn't have too much chance when he stepped on the Cosmopolitan Tennis Club courts in Harlem for his match with the world's greatest tennis player.

But the fact that McDaniel went down 6-1, 6-2 in straight sets before the flashing racket of the California professional is not so important.

What made a lasting impression was the pioneering exhibition between a crack white player and a first-rate Negro ace, the breaking of a few links of that Jim Crow chain that the USLTA has wound so snobbishly about its "amateur" tournaments.

That's what was in the minds of the approximately 2,000 spectators present—mainly Negroes, but some fresh from the spectators' stands at the "white" Seabright tournament won by Bobby Riggs. They came not only to see a tennis match,

but to hit discrimination. And because Budge (as part of his job for the Wilson Sporting Goods Co.) was consciously taking a step to smash Jim Crow, the crowd was especially enthusiastic in applauding his lightning backhand placements and serves.

McDaniel, a tall, 23-year-old Xavier University (New Orleans) junior, didn't play badly at all—in fact, he conclusively showed that Negroes play as strong a game of tennis as whites. His forehand was sharp and deep, and he exhibited a stinging, if erratic, serve.

JIMMY WAS NERVOUS

But Jimmy was nervous when he stepped on the court to face Budge—and who wouldn't be? He had never faced such competition before. It took him a while to unwind himself (he played much better in the doubles, in which he and Dick Cohen, Negro star, split two sets with Budge and Reggie Weir, former colored champion). But even in the doubles, it was evident that Jimmy was not at his best, that the strain of facing the great

Budge was not permitting him to play his finest game.

Despite that, Jimmy forced Budge to play a superlative brand of tennis, so much so that Don burst out: "Jimmy belongs in the first ten!"

And, as he later told the Daily Worker:

"All he needs is experience. Competition like this for about six months would improve his game 100 per cent. He plays well now, but he needs to work on his service. Jimmy was probably nervous today."

USLTA BAN HIT

But meeting the sort of competition that will sharpen his game, when the USLTA bars Negroes from white tournaments, is something that Budge admitted was a "difficult question" for Jimmy.

"You know how the Association is..." Don said. "You know the trouble we're having getting an open tournament, permitting both professionals and amateurs to compete."

The redhead's condemnation of the USLTA was in the minds of

most of the spectators present, many of them Negro tennis stars. Even though McDaniel was nervous, it was evident that he was capable of playing with the strongest competition, provided he could sharpen and steady his game. And the USLTA's ban on McDaniel—and other crack Negro players, such as Cohen—is, of course, the major obstacle preventing Negroes from doing in tennis what they now do in track or boxing, for example. They have the ability to play on equal terms with white stars—that was evident Monday.

Between matches, Don demonstrated his shots, signed something or other for about half the crowd, and completely won the spectators. Although he did not go to the net much he nevertheless played one of his best matches—clean, hard-driving tennis that captured the crowd's fancy.

A few more exhibitions like Budge's and McDaniel's will make much more difficult for the snobs of the USLTA to see Jim Crow No. 1 in every tournament.

Pennant Parade

Before their night game with the Red Sox, the Cleveland Indians were but one-half game behind the pace setting Tigers who dropped their game to the Yankees... Which leaves the fourth place Yanks but six and a half games behind the leaders, less than the second place Dodgers in the Senior Loop...

Negro East-West Nines Vie Sunday

The Negro National League East-West game, which has averaged an attendance of 9,430 for four years, is expected to establish a new record on Sunday at Yankee Stadium where the Baltimore Elite Giants, eastern champions, face the St. Louis Stars, western titleholders. The current high is 11,583, set last season.

The East-West feud has drawn a total of 37,720 in four seasons. Starting in 1936, the series drew 9,842 in its first year. The turnout fell to 6,047 in 1937 but climbed to 10,248 in 1938, which record was shattered last season.

A North-South game between the New York Black Yankees and the Memphis Red Sox, southern leaders, will also be on Sunday's card.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are 25c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). **DEADLINE:** Daily at 11 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

COOL OFF WITH MUSIC. The Art Institute presents Alfred Manning, young Negro pianist, in a recital. Tonight at 8 P.M. at 53 East 13th St. Sub. 20c.
DR. ALFRED GOLDSTEIN speaks at the Brighton Community Center, 2200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, tonight at 9:15 on "Social Democracy and the War." Air-cooled lecture hall. Admission 25c.

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FISTIC ROW:

'Pride Goeth Before Fall', Iannotti Finds

Jeffra Retains Crown—Dempsey Wins—Mann's Pay Held—Baer in Enforced Retirement—Seltzer, Mauriello Win

By Al Stillman

Starlight Park fans saw the biggest upset pulled in that open air arena in many a day as Joey Iannotti, popular featherweight, went down beneath the blows of Pablo Dano, veteran Filipino slugger, in the sixth round of their scheduled eight-round feature Monday. Joe, who has a long looping left that he uses to best advantage, neglected that maneuver, concentrating on infighting. The result was the snapping of his 25th victory streak and the first demerit on his professional record.

There were rumors floating about that Iannotti, overconfident, didn't indulge too strenuously in preparatory work. They may not be true but at any rate it was quite evident that Joe was not up to par, and that he did not fight in his usual clever manner. In the co-feature eight, Tami Mariello, Bronx lightweight, kept his record clean by slamming out Johnny McHale in the fourth. The Bronx grocery clerk had clear sailing all the way. McHale almost going out in the third.

In the top six, Aaron Seltzer, Bronx 127-pounder, outpointed Ricardo Clemente, 121, Philippines, and in the final six Gomez Naya, 168½, earned a technical knockout over Enzo Iannozzi, in the second frame.

Harry Jeffra successfully defended his NBA featherweight crown against Spider Armstrong in Baltimore in 15 exciting rounds. Jeffra, who took the title from Joey Archibald recently in the same city, had tough going most of the way, barely nosing out the Toronto boy.

We see where Jack Dempsey won another "fight." This trip the one-time heavy champ bowled over a 28-year-old wrestler answering to the name of Ellis Hasbara in Charlotte, N. C. The grunt and growler went down in the second round to stay, although he was almost counted out in the initial stanza, the bell ringing just in time.

Partly of the third part for the "fight" was one Benny Leonard who used to do a bit of boxing himself, but limits his present day ring activities to refereeing.

Nathan Mann, who once took a lacing from heavy champ Joe Louis, and then another from Tony Gato, who landed him in a hospital, ran into another kind of trouble the other day. Nate holds the New England championship and it was with that title at stake that he fought George Fitch, a New Haven Negro.

Mann, outpointed Fitch, but when he showed up at the box-office for his cut at the gate receipts he did not get any. His ex-manager, Marty Krompfer, slapped an attachment on his share demanding one-third plus \$7,500 because the heavyweight repudiated their contract which still has three years to run.

The Baer family, both of them, are temporarily retired from the ring. Max recently gave up plans for another shot at Joe Louis' title and the younger Buddy is under a doctor's care for a spinal ailment. The injury was sustained in a fight with Nate Mann in New York early this year and will take an "indefinite period" to clear up.

Quist Not to Come Here
(UP)—The Lawn Tennis Association of Australia has rejected a proposal from Adrian Quist and John E. Bromwich, Australian tennis stars, that they go to America with the association, to participate in tournaments for the benefit of the war fund.

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE
St. Louis 005 011 024-13 19 0
Boston 020 110 100-5 10 0
Warneke and Padgett, Owen (8); Posedel, Javery (8) and Berres, Masi (5).

Chicago 200 010 200-5 16 0
Philadelphia 051 001 005-7 11 0
Lee, Root (3), Page (6), Paspeau (8) and Todd; Higbe, St. Johnson (7) and Atwood.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Philadelphia 000 000 001-1 5 0
Chicago 030 000 005-3 8 0
Ross and Hayes; Knott, Appleton (9) and Tresh.

GAMES TODAY

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York at Detroit
Philadelphia at Chicago (night)
Boston at Cleveland
Washington at St. Louis

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Cincinnati at New York (night)
St. Louis at Boston (2)
Chicago at Philadelphia
Other clubs not scheduled

LEADERS

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Player's Club G AB E H Pct.
DANIELSON, YKS 20 314 47 307 .341
May, Philadelphia 17 252 24 330 .330
Nicholsen, Chicago 13 301 35 323 .323
Lombardi, Cincin. 17 254 35 319 .319
F. McCormick, Cincin. 18 257 32 314 .314
Gustine, Pittsburgh 15 208 33 292 .314

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Player's Club G AB E H Pct.
RADMILL, St. Louis 16 344 53 328 .372
Finney, Boston 17 236 24 319 .334
Appling, Chicago 14 322 31 334 .334
McCook, Detroit 17 265 37 328 .333
Wright, Chicago 17 233 34 321 .344

HOME RUNS
American League National League
Fox, Red Sox 31; Mize, Cardinals 26
DIMAGGIO, YKS 20; Nicholsen, Cincin. 16
Greenberg, Tigers 20; Rizzo, Phillies 15
KELLER, YKS 30

Conn. CIO Softballers Asked to Enter Tourney

An invitation to every CIO union in the state to enter a soft-ball team in the first annual field day sponsored by the Connecticut State Industrial Council at McLeay's Park, East Haven, on Aug. 25, has been issued.

According to Henry Rapusano of Ansonia, chairman of the sports committee of the state CIO, all industries with CIO locals may enter a team in the one-day softball tournament. Two trophies are to be awarded.

Every ball club usually has one player who typifies his club. With the Yanks of yesterday it was Babe Ruth. With the Giants of a few years ago it was Carl Hubbell.

On the hell-bent-for-leather Cardinals of 1930 it was Pepper Martin. On the pennant-bound Cincinnati Reds Frank McCormick's the man. McCormick is just like the Reds—quiet, sincere, plodding. He minds his own business and plays ball right up to the hilt. Although he is one of the best all-around players in the league his name is seldom in the headlines outside of Cincinnati.

Few close followers of baseball know that the big 200-pound Cincinnati first baseman holds the current consecutive games played record among the active National League players. Since he won the regular first base job with the Reds

Reds Topple Terrymen, 6-3, As Riots Flare

Fans in Fight With Ump Stewart As Cops Are Needed for Escorts—Derringer Gives Eight Hits—Whitehead Homers

The Polo Grounds took on the general aspects of Eb-betts Field yesterday as sporadic guerrilla warfare broke out all over the diamond and then spread after the game to include a number of the 5,887 spectators. Midst the constant bickering the Reds clawed their way to a 6-3 decision behind Paul Derringer, although he gave way to Joe Beggs in the eighth. Hard luck Hal Schumacher was charged with the loss.



PAUL DERRINGER (Wins 15th)

This edition went to press too early to include the details on the Dodgers-Pirates night game at Ebbetts Field.

run eighth frame. With the bases choked, Billy hit a deep one to Tony Cuccinello at third who made a hasty throw to first.

The ump's ruled it a hit. Goodman scoring with the turning-point tally, and when relief pitcher Brown protested he was ejected. Stewart was singled out by the irate fans for that ruling and police had to step in and escort the besieged arbiter to the safety of the clubhouse.

Yankees Beat Bengals, 8-6; Cut Lead to 6½

Ruffing Takes 10th Win, Hits Homer in 6th—York Gets Two

The Yanks opened their "crosstrial" series in Detroit yesterday in satisfactory fashion by bludgeoning the league-leading Tigers, 8-6, to creep within 6½ games of the Bengals, who have now dropped three straight.

Red Ruffing captured his 10th win of the year, against seven losses, but he needed aid from Johnny Murphy in the eighth inning. Ruffing helped his own cause by smashing a home run in the sixth inning with two Yanks on, his first four-bagger of the year.

The Yanks battered Lefty Hall Newhouse for his eighth loss, tallying one in the third and fourth, four in the sixth, and two in the seventh.

Going into the Detroit half of the seventh, the Tigers were losing 8-0, but as Ruffing eased up they almost caught the Yanks. Rudy York walloped two homers, in the seventh and eighth, and Pete Fox also homered in the eighth. York's homers were his 17th and 18th.

Ruffing and Murphy gave 12 hits. There were 10,000 fans in Briggs Stadium.

New York 001 104 200-5 10 0
Detroit 000 000 240-6 12 2
Ruffing, Murphy (8) and Rosar, Newhouse, Smith (7), Seats (8) and Sullivan.

Pirates Lose Plenty

The Pirates were the heavy losers in the Arky Vaughan-Babe Phelps spat in Ebbetts Field Sunday. Both were fined \$25 by N. L. President Ford Frick, and Buc manager Frank Frisch must pay \$100 for undue protests that same day. That makes a total of \$400 paid in fines so far this year by the fiery pilot.

A triple by Seeds to the left field bullpen and Whitehead's pop homer into the rightfield stands pushed the Terrymen into the lead, 2-1. But it was a short-lived luxury, as the McKeehlmen tied it up in the seventh on Myers walk, Derringer's single to right and Werber's deep fly to left.

Then that hysterical eighth. Herschberger led off with his third hit, a sharp single to right. With two balls on Goodman, Schumacher was yanked in favor of Melton, who forced Yank to hit back to the mound. Melton wheeled and made the play at second but both runners were safe. Gamble went in to run for Herschberger. Arnovich, in an attempted bunt, popped to Babe Young at first, in what looked like a sure triple play as "both baserunners were off with the pitch. Young, however, let the ball drop safely and it was scored as a hit.

Brown relieved for the New Yorkers at this point and struck out rookie pinch-hitter Dejan. Jimmy Wilson protested the third strike and, after calling Stewart all sorts of not so pleasant things, was thumbed to the showers. Werber got his disputed hit then, to be followed by short single to left by Craft that scored two. Frey then dropped a hit tallying the Reds' final mark.

Mel Ott doubled and Danning singled to score the Giants' final run in the ninth.

It's Lohman vs. Walters tomorrow.

Cincinnati 100 000 140-6 13 4
New York 000 002 001-3 8 0
Derringer, Beggs (8) and Herschberger, Baker (8); Schumacher, Melton (8), Brown (8), Lynn (8), Joiner (8) and Danning.

McCORMICK--UNsung ACE

Every ball club usually has one player who typifies his club. With the Yanks of yesterday it was Babe Ruth. With the Giants of a few years ago it was Carl Hubbell.

On the hell-bent-for-leather Cardinals of 1930 it was Pepper Martin. On the pennant-bound Cincinnati Reds Frank McCormick's the man. McCormick is just like the Reds—quiet, sincere, plodding. He minds his own business and plays ball right up to the hilt. Although he is one of the best all-around players in the league his name is seldom in the headlines outside of Cincinnati.

Few close followers of baseball know that the big 200-pound Cincinnati first baseman holds the current consecutive games played record among the active National League players. Since he won the regular first base job with the Reds

at the start of the 1938 campaign today he's missed a game. Through today he's played in 396 consecutive games.

McCormick hails from that cradle of first basemen—the Bronx. He was born a few miles from the Polo Grounds but when he showed up there in 1933 as a kid of 19 looking for encouragement the Giants' instructors gave him a quick brush-off.

McCormick worked his way up through the Reds' chain from Beckley to Dayton to Decatur to Nashville to Durham to Syracuse, stopping only a month or so at some of these places, until he was ripe for the Reds in 1938. Even then the dope was that McCormick couldn't hit a curve ball. McCormick heard this talk until it ached. Even though he didn't think it was true he practiced hitting nothing but curve balls. In batting

practice he had the pitchers throw him one curve after another. Now the curve is his favorite kind.

McCormick has nothing but kind words for all of his ball players but those who are intimate with "Deacon Bill" know that McCormick is his ideal ball player. He's the kind of a guy McCormick likes—always playing his heart out to win and at his best when the chips are down.

He's one of the most consistent players in the majors. His batting average for two and a half years had ranged from .310 to .330 most of the time. He hit 326 his first year and 332 last year. Each year he made exactly 209 hits. Last season he led the league in runs batted in with 128 and promises to repeat again in that department. He's the current leader in RBI with 71.

McCormick is truly the Reds' anchor man.—U. P.